The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,387.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Re. 1 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

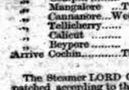
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 600-tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

Nov.,		Dec.
Leave Bombay.....23	Leave Galle	1
" Caswar 25	" Negapatam	3
" Mangalore..... 27	" Pondicherry	4
" Cannanore..... 27	" Madras	6
" Calicut 27	" Cocanada	8
" Tellicherry 28	" Vizagapatam.....	9
" Cochin 28	" Bimlipatam	9
	" Gopalpore	10
" Tuticorin 29	" False Point	11
	Arrive Calcutta.....	12

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

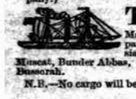
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

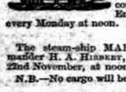


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander H. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every TUESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M.

Anjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday. "	" Beypore.....	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla.....	"	" Tellicherry..	"
" Goa	Monday. "	" Cannanore..	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore..	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta ..	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday. "	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore...Wednesday.		" Goa.....	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry.....	" "	" Vingorla.....	" "
" Calicut	" "	" Malwan	" "
" Beypore	" "	" Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin.....	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay.....	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Bruen Bazaar Street, 15th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lacherie, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MALABAR, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Prabon at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Malabar.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY OF AMOY, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Monsell without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ANAZI, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hillman without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 3, LADLE STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and painted on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both Iron and Wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

In the Matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Matter of the ESTATES of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJEEWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, lately trading under the name of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, and also in the name of PURSHOTUMDASS REELACHUND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the LIQUIDATION of this ESTATE, with its Vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

RICHARD K. DE QUADROS, Trustee.

Bombay, 12th November, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £85, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Chadock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 " Under Vests.	1 Mauld.
1 " Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.
Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL & DRAMATIC TROUPE, consisting of

FOURTEEN ARTISTES,

Will open at the

GRANT ROAD THEATRE

on or about

DECEMBER 1st, 1869.

During the season will be produced the latest

BURLESQUES, DRAMAS, COMEDIES, FARCES, and BURLETTAS,

Combined with

ORIGINAL ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY

and

DAVE CARSON'S PECULIAR IDEAS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ARRACAN, Captain Stracker, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be first forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, and LUCIUS,
Bombay, 15th November, 1869. Agents of the ship Arracan.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LOUISA from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain H. Schweighoff will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Louisa.
Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

BOMBAY HOCKEY CLUB.—A GYMKHANA will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., in the Oval Esplanade, when the Programme of Sports will be as follows :—

4-0 P.M.—Tilting at Ring and Tent-pegging. Open to all.
4-30.—Tandem Match at Hockey Balls.
4-45.—Match at Hockey, Blues vs. Whites.
5-5.—Bicycle Race, for a Cup. Open to all Europeans. Entrance Rs. 5.
5-20.—Tattoo Hurdle Race. Hockey height, 13 hands. Open to Members of the B. H. C. and Officers of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's Regiment. Owners up.
5-30.—Hurdle Race, half mile. Open to all Soldiers and Sailors.

1st Prize, Rs. 15; 2nd, Rs. 10; 3rd, Rs. 5.

Entries for the Bicycle and Tattoo Races to be sent in to the undersigned by 5 P.M. on Wednesday, 17th.

By the kind permission of Col. Ross and Officers the Band of the 2nd Queen's Regiment will play on the ground.

There will a Tent and Refreshments for Ladies.

DONALD GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary B. H. C.

In the matter of Act 19 of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION Limited, (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE.—A FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of (1) ONE QUARTER ANNA PER RUPEE, will be paid to Creditors of the above Corporation, whose Claims have been admitted, on and after THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the Office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors must produce their Vouchers when applying for the Dividend.

G. R. WILSON, } Official Liquidators.
A. THOMSON, }

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of ATMARAM MADEWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in his own name as Merchant in Bombay, and was formerly carrying on business in partnership with one Rugoonath Vitoba as Merchants and Brokers to Messrs A. C. Brice & Co., under the style and firm of ATMARAM MADEWJEE & Co.

M. R. DeQUADROS.....Trustee.

UPON hearing Mr. Cleveland, Attorney for the Trustee of the Estate of Atmaram Madewjee, the Insolvent abovenamed, it is order that all Creditors of the said Insolvent do send in particulars of their Claims to Mr. M. R. de Quadros, the Trustee, at his Office, No. 2 Church Gate Street, on or before TUESDAY, the Thirtieth day of November next, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate; and I direct that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Bombay Government Gazette," "Bombay Samachar," and "Jami-Jamsheed" Newspapers.

C. SARGENT.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys for the Trustee.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and invite intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at a LOW RATE, for cash only.

On MONDAY, the 29th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock P.M. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY, Actioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold Watches, plain and fancy.
Gold (15 kts.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.
Silver Ware of English Manufacture.
Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.
Travelling Clocks and Time-pieces.
Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection, every day, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M., during the week preceding the Auction Sales.

Rajahs and other wealthy Native Gentlemen living in the interior of the country will find it to their advantage in sending Assignees to the Sale, or their Agents in Bombay with a Statement containing many costly and rich articles, set with precious stones of all kinds.

R. & Co. continue to undertake the REPAIRS of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical-boxes, &c., as hitherto, until the 31st of January 1870.

All Debtors of the Firm, both Up-country and in Bombay, are requested to remit without delay the balance of their accounts.

ROSSELET & Co.
Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

No Family should be without one of these most excellent FILTERS.

No. 1, Fs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

ADVANTAGES.

1. The most impure waters are deprived of colour, taste, and odour.
2. Chemically dissolved organic matter, such as peat and decayed vegetables, are converted into carbonic acid.
3. Deleterious gases are neutralized.
4. Water filtered through Magnetic Carbide has no action on lead.
5. Animal and vegetable life cannot exist in water filtered thus.
6. Water in passing through this Filter is deprived of iron, sulphur, and even arsenic, should they exist in solution.
7. The hardness of chalk waters is greatly reduced.
8. It never loses its filtering and purifying powers, but after ten year's constant use it has been found equally powerful as when first used.

* * The Advertisers have such confidence in recommending the above that they will be glad to send them upon trial, to be returned or paid for at the expiration of a month from date of receipt

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JEWELLERY AT ENGLISH PRICES.

Attention is invited to the residue of a consignment of JEWELLERY, consisting of

Bracelets,	Necklets,	Shirt Studs,
Brooches,	Ear-wires,	Collar Studs,
Eardrops,	Scarf Rings,	Sleeve Links,
Lockets,	Scarf Pins,	Charms, &c.,

which, under instructions, are now offered at English prices in order to close account.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a GREY HORSE, aged in good condition, and very serviceable; suitable for a Brougham or Shigram, and has been accustomed to hard work. Price Rs. 150 for Cash. To be seen after application, one day previous, to A. B., care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS.

WINES.

PORTS.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Rs. a.
GRAHAM & Co.'s SOUND PORT, ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
Do. do. ...Pints	13 8	15 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE OLD PORT, with good body and flavour... " ...Quarts	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ...Pints	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, a first class full-bodied Wine, with fine bouquet and flavour (most suitable for invalids)...Quarts	34 0	38 0
Do. do. ...Pints	19 0	21 0

SHERRIES.

Selected and Shipped expressly by J. & C. White & Co.

PALE DINNER, a light dry wine, excellent for general family or table use, ...Quarts	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a superior full flavoured dinner Wine ... ...Quarts	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s well known White Seal ... ...Quarts	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a delicately nutty flavoured and very dry wine, in high esteem among connoisseurs (sometimes known as the "convent" Wine)... ... ...Quarts	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; the ne plus ultra of Sherries, this wine may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness, and aroma	44 0	48 0

MADEIRA.

FINEST OLD MADEIRA, selected especially by Cossart, Gordon & Co., Madeira, recommended to convalescents ... ...Quarts	38 0	42 0

MARSALA WINE.

FINE OLD MARSALA, a sound and wholesome substitute for cheap Sherries ...Quarts	17 0	19 0

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India," their finest brand, in original cases as landed, Quarts per dozen ...	33 0	42 0
Do. do. examined, Quarts per dozen	40 0	42 0
Do. do. examined, Quarts per dozen	40 0	44 0
JULES (the original) MUMM'S finest dry in original cases as landed, ...Quarts per dozen	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined, Quarts per dozen	40 0	44 0
Do. do. ... Pints per dozen	22 0	24 0
PERRIER JOUET'S finest, "Pale extra dry cream-ing:" Unequalled by any other brand imported—this wine has become as completely the favourite of Indian, as it has long been of London Society, in original cases as landed, ...Quarts per dozen	38 0	42 0
Do. Do examined, Quarts per dozen	40 0	44 0
Do. Do. ... Pints per dozen	22 0	24 0

HOCKS.

Selected & Shipped expressly by Deinhardt, of Coblentz.

FINEST SPARKLING, possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour characteristic of the best Rhine Wine ... ...Quarts	40 0	44 0
Ditto ditto ... ...Pints	22 0	24 0
RUDESHEIMER, still, a fine dinner wine...Quarts	34 0	38 0
HOCHEIMER, a superior light wine ...Quarts	24 0	26 8
(On the way, and expected shortly.)		
BODENTHAL, still, vintage 1865, a sound light wine ...Quarts		
Ditto Ditto ... ...Pints		
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865, a superior light wine ...Quarts		
Ditto Ditto ... ...Pints		
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1865, a fine Dinner wine ...Quarts		
Ditto Ditto ... ...Pints		
EHRENBREITSTEIN, vintage 1860, a very superior wine ...Quarts		
Ditto Ditto ... ...Pints		
STEINWEIN, vintage 1862, the well known fine wine in Jug-shaped bottles ...		

MOSELLES.

DEINHARDT'S Finest sparkling; a splendid wine, ...Quarts	36 0	40 0
Ditto Ditto ... ...Pints	20 0	22 0
F. GIESLER & Co.'s Finest sparkling...Quarts	36 0	40 0

CLARETS.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858, a good sound Breakfast Wine ... ...Quarts	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851, a superior light dinner Cup, Wine ... ...Quarts	14 8	16 0
Ditto Ditto ... ...Pints	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849, a fine Dinner Wine ... ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848, a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ...Quarts	32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate white wine, suitable for the first course of fish ... ...Quarts	18 8	21 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1859, superior or higher bouquet and fuller body ...Quarts	25 0	28 0
POMARD, vintage 1861, a fine red wine ...Quarts	25 0	28 0

SAUTERNES.

Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

BARSAC, vintage 1861, a light and agreeably delicate wine ... ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861, a round light wine ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858, a very superior wine ... ...Quarts	32 0	36 0

DENMAN'S GREEK WINES,

All in their pure unfortified state.

COMO; a red wine resembling young full-bodied Port ... ...Quarts	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full-bodied dry wine, resembling Mingo Jersey ... ...Quarts	20 8	23 0
HYMET, WHITE; a fine dry wine of Chablis character ... ...Quarts	20 8	23 0
ELEUSIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine of very fine Chablis character ... ...Quarts	27 0	30 0
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character ... ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine full-bodied Hock character ... ...Quarts	20 8	23 0
SAINT ELAE; a fine very dry wine of Amontillado character ... ...Quarts	28 8	32 0
SANTORIN; a very dry wine with Port flavour ... ...Quarts	28 8	32 0
THERA; a full-bodied white wine, with dry Madeira character ... ...Quarts	36 0	40 0
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious white wine, delicious for dessert ... ...Quarts	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESSMELY, No. 1; an agreeable light Hock, Qts.	22 0	25 0
OFNER ADLERBERGER, a red wine, of Burgundy character ... ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
SECKARDER; a red, sound, light, delicate wine, with very fine Claret bouquet ... ...Quarts	19 6	21 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at "Cash" rates.

SPIRITS.

The Company are exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agents in this Presidency for the superior produce of "THE VINEGROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC," which will be found particularly pure, soft, and delicately flavoured.

The Public are requested when purchasing from other than the Company's Establishments, Brandy purporting to be Treacher and Company's, to see that the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the bottles bear the Company's trade-marks, a "Phoenix," and their name, as SPURIOUS LIQUORS have frequently been bottled in waste bottles bearing the Company's labels, and foisted upon purchasers, through their servants, as the genuine, article.—See Police Report in "Times of India" of 17th June 1867.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy) ... ... per doz.	27 0	37 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) in "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable specialty for Travellers' use). ... "	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE... ... ... "	24 0	27 0
COGNAC PALE; the Vine-Growers' Co.'s label ... ... "	18 0	21 0
BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1 ... ... "	38 0	42 0
" No. 2, ... "	24 0	28 0
" HENNESSEY'S ... ... "	25 0	28 0
" MARTELL'S... ... "	25 0	28 0
" OTARD PERE'S Vine Leaf ... "	24 0	27 0
" PINET CASTILLON'S ... "	27 0	30 0

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM ...	18 0	21 0
SWAINE and BOORD'S " ...	17 0	20 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DEKUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large squares	25 8	28 0
Do. do. case of 12 small squares.	14 0	16 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s ... ...Qts. per doz.	21 0	21 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA ... ... "	18 0	21 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH, KINAHAN'S Celebrated L. L.	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland, ...	18 0	20 0
(Not less than 3 bottles supplied at cash rates).		

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

Of the finest qualities, and from the first shippers only.

ABSINTHE, DE FURSLENTHUM, ...per doz.	23 0	26 0
NEUENBURG ... ... each	2 0	2 8
CHERRY BRANDY, PETER HEER-ING'S ORIGINAL COPENHAGEN Qts. each	2 6	2 12
Do. do. do. ...Pts. "	1 4	1 8
CURACAO, WYNAND FOCKINK'S of AMSTERDAM White or Red, in Stone bottles ... ...Qts. each	3 0	3 8
Do. do. ...Pts. "	1 2	2 0
CURACAO, BOORD AND SON'S OF LONDON (very fine) ...Qts. "	3 8	4 0
CURACAO, WHITE & Co.'s CELEBRATED CURACAO SHRUB ...Qts. each	2 12	3 0
MARASCHINO, DI FRANCESCO ... do. ...Pts. "	1 4	1 8
MARASCHINO, BOORD AND SON'S (very fine) ...Qts. "	3 8	4 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE, a very delicately flavoured Liqueur, Boord and Son's ...Qts. each	3 8	4 0
CREME DE NOYEAU (Creme de Marasquin) BOORD AND SON'S, very fine Qts. each	3 8	4 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, FORESTIER'S, ... "	2 8	3 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, WYNAND FOCKINK'S ... ...Pts. "	3 0	3 0
Do. do. do. ...Pts. "	1 12	2 0
CREME DE LARGSE, FORESTIER'S...Qts. each	2 8	3 0
CREME DE LAROSE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S ... ... "	3 0	3 8
Do. do. ...Pts. "	1 12	2 0
CREME DE VANILLE, FORESTIER'S Qts. each	2 8	3 0
CREME DE VANILLE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S ... ...Pts. "	3 0	3 8
Do. do. ... ... "	1 12	2 0
VERMOUTH DE NOILLY PRAT & CIE ... ... per doz.	18 0	21 0
Do. do. ... ... each	1 12	2 0
CHAMPAGNE PUNCH ... ...Bottles. each	3 0	3 8
MILK PUNCH, Concentrated Essence of Its each	1 12	2 0
RUM PUNCH, do. do "	1 12	2 0

CORDIALS.

CRABBIE'S Ginger Wine, ...Qts. per doz.	18 0	20 0
CRABBIE'S Ginger Brandy ... ... each	1 12	2 0
CRABBIE'S Ginger Cordial ... ... "	1 12	2 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TONIC WINE BITTERS.

The Company are the sole Agents for the Celebrated ANGOSTURA BITTERS by Dr. Siegert of Angostura, and for the well known SAINSBURY'S ORANGE QUININE WINE of guaranteed strength and quality.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, Real Cindad Bolivar. Pts. ea.	2 12	3 0
Do. do. do. ... ... per doz.	30 0	34 0
BRANDY BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s each bot.	1 4	1 8
ORANGE BITTERS do. do. "	1 4	1 8
ORANGE BITTERS, Field and Son's Pts. each.	1 0	1 4
Do. do. do. Qts. each.	1 12	2 0
POMALO and ORANGE TONIC, Treacher & Company's ... ... each bot.	1 0	1 4
QUININE WINE by Sainsbury... large "	2 0	2 4
Do. do. ... ... small "	1 0	1 4
SHERRY BITTERS " ... each "	1 4	1 8
WINE BITTERS " ... each "	1 0	1 4

PORTERS AND STOUTS.

BARCLAY and PERKINS', bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS ... Pts. "	4 0	4 8
Do. do. do. Qts. "	6 8	7 0
GUINNESS' DOUBLE EXTRA STOUT bottled by SPARKS, MOLINE and Co. Pts. "	4 0	4 8
Do. do. do. Qts. "	6 8	7 0

ALES.

(Received in quarterly consignments.)

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, bottled by FRIEND AND Co., ... Pts. per doz.	3 12	4 0
Do. Do. ... ... Qts. "	6 0	6 8
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by CAMERON & BAUR-DERS ... ... Pts. "	3 12	4 0
Do. do. do. Qts. "	6 4	6 12
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE, bottled in new cone shouldered bottles, by JOHN J. STONE AND Co. Pts. "	4 0	4 4
Do. do. ... ... Qts. "	6 8	7 0

Bass's East India Pale Ale, bottled by Stone and Co. to Imperial measure, recommended to Messes and large householders for convenience and economy, costing the consumer proportionately about 20 per cent. less than beer bottled in the ordinary way.

BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE ...Impl. Pts. per doz 4 12 5 4
Do. do. Impl. ... ... Qts. " 8 8 9 0

N. B.—The above rates are subject to occasional variation with the fluctuation of the market.

Note.—Not less than 6 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for New Bank of Bombay 1st and 2nd Issues Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
16,000	500	100	...	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	200
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,050
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	240
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	200	120	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,760
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Fresc Land & Pier Co. Ld	198
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,360
5,000	2,000	1,4	Nil	Port Canning	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	350 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	10 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
200	1,000	600	6 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	525
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	37½ do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	20 p.c.	Do. New	525
500	1,938	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,600
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	5,300	all	100 p.a.	Fort Press Co.	9,850
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,100
200	6,000	all	246 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	2,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,000	all	350 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all		Timevelly Press Co.	1,925

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.4	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£5	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£5	43.15.3	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	190.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	820
300	2,000	all	100 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,600
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
870	500	all	...	Bunch Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,370
300	1,000	all	80	Manockjee Petit's	715
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,370
800	2,500	2,250	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7 000	2,500	1,500	135 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	6 p.c.	Mechanics' B'd'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	265

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
25	125	...	Do. China	54
20	38	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	5
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15 -16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	12
125	68	Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

CALCUTTA.—10TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The sales reported were only of trifling amounts at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 93-15, 94-0, and small pieces at Rs. 94-1, or 6-1 to 5-15 discount; Public Works 5 per cents., a piece of Rs. 7,000 at Rs 103-6, and some small amounts of 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 108-2.

A good many sales of 2 to 8 shares in the Bank of Bengal, were bought, for investors' orders, at Rs 1,555.

A purchase of National Bank shares was made at Rs 355. There are several buyers at Rs 135.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors of the Bonded Warehouse Association was held to-day; the Directors' Report was adopted, accounts passed, and a dividend of Rs 20 per share declared for the half year ended 31st October 1869, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. B. D. Colvin, Esq., and J. Stalkart, Esq., were elected Directors to fill vacancies.

19 shares of Rs. 1,200 each in the Port Canning Land, Investment, &c. Co., sold at Rs 200 each, the buyers paying overdue calls with interest.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15.

Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, 22nd Regiment N. I., from special duty, from Kurrachee.

Collingwood, Lieutenant Colonel, 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Smythe, Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

Sheppard, Major 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Asseerghur.

Dixon, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.

Dyke, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.

Free, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.

Darvell, Lieutenant, 103rd Foot, on duty, from Deolalee.

Hoskins, Captain, 77th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.

Marsham, Lieutenant, The Hon'ble, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Deolalee.

Baily, Lieutenant, K., 3rd Battalion H. C., on leave, from Cannanore.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Maclean, Veterinary Surgeon, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General P. D. A., on leave, from Poona.

Serrave, Captain, Superintendent of Police, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 15.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, from leave, to Hyderabad Sind.

Huyshe, Ensign, 12th Regiment, to join, to Jubbulpore.

Finlay, Lieutenant, The Royal Regiment, to join, to Kundwah.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.

Pereira, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Secunderabad.

Cunningham, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.

Mannock, Captain, 18th Hussars, to join, to Secunderabad.

Johnston, Captain, 2-24th Regiment, to join, to Secunderabad.

Dooley, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, proceeding to England.

Dixon, Captain, 1-4th Foot, on duty, to England.

Dyke, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

Free, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to England.

Darvell, Lieutenant, 103rd Foot, on duty, to England.

Hoskins, Captain, 77th Foot, on duty, to England.

Marsham, Lieutenant, The Hon'ble, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on duty, to England.

Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on privilege leave, to Matheran.

Morris, Major, Cadre, 153rd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Smith, Lieutenant, 85th Light Infantry, on sick leave, to England.

Stoke, Captain, 38th Regiment on sick leave, to England.

Madsen, Veterinary Surgeon, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

Elson, Quartermaster, 109th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Bowen, Captain, 88th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Vesey, Ensign, 6th RoyalRegt, on medical certificate, to England.

Fa well, Lieutenant, 31st Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 13th November, 1869.

The following order is confirmed:—

Bombay Garrison Order—Dated 28th January 1869, appointing Colour Sergeants Maurice Lynch and Thomas Reid—1st Battalion 2nd Foot—Sergeant Major and Quarter Master Sergeant, respectively, to the Deolalee Depot.

These appointments are only temporary.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the date specified:—

Lieutenant Colonel W C Anderson, Staff Corps, Survey and Settlement Commissioner S D, 8th November 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel W Pirie, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, 8th November 1869.

Major C B Burrus, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police B B and C I Railway, 8th Nov. 1869.

Surgeon G G H Rowe, Bombay Medical Establishment, 6th November 1869.

Assistant Surgeon R R Alleyne, Bombay Medical Establishment, 7th November 1869.

Conductor W Forrestell, Ordnance Department, 9th November 1869.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Lieut. W P Blandy, 18th Brigade R A, from the date of embarkation, to 6 months, to England, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Major (Local Lieut-Colonel) W F A Colman, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, from 15th November to 31st December 1869, on private affairs.

Captain G W E Hunter 3rd Hussars from the date of departure, to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov 9.)

Mr. A. Tagg, Assistant Collector of Tanjore, three months' leave.

Mr. E. S. Atkinson, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, sick leave for 2 months and 21 days, with effect from 6th October.

Lieutenant C. J. B. Harris, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Salem District, for two months, on medical certificate.

Captain H. W. Wood, R.E., Executive Engineer of the 3rd Grade, one month's privilege leave.

Lieutenant J. Pennycuick, R.E., Executive Engineer of the 3rd Grade, two months' privilege leave.

Mr. Robert Rice, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Bellary District.

Captain Henry Richardson, to act as Master Attendant of Tuticorin.

Assistant Surgeon William Evatt Wright, to act as Zillah Surgeon of Guntoor.

The Reverend John Bowden Trend is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

Mr. Lewis Moore is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Longcroft, of the Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Adjutant General, to be Officiating Adjutant General, vice Colonel Robertson, deceased (a temporary arrangement).

The furlough to Europe granted to Major C. S. B. Walton, of the Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bradley, of the Staff Corps, on furlough (medical certificate) is permitted to proceed to Europe for two years.

Surgeon George Whittaker Walter, having completed twenty years' service, to be Surgeon-Major.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the Commissariat Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. P. Ewart, of the Staff Corps, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Elphinstone, of the Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, Major; R. Q. Mainwaring, of the Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Captain E. S. Berkeley, of the Staff Corps, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Lieutenant M. A. Rowlandson, of the Staff Corps, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Captain as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Captain John Alexander Richmond, of the Staff Corps, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class as

Lieutenant Alexander Clark Kennedy, Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers, a probationer for the Staff Corps, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Major B. F. Hoysham, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until orders. During the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Major B. H. Magrath, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

The Government of India have granted to members of the Subordinate Medical Department, the privilege of making family remittances to England to the extent specified below:—

	£ Per annum.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon	60
Senior Apothecary	40
Apothecary, 1st and 2nd Class	30
Assistant Apothecary, 1st and 2nd Class	20

Despatch from Secretary of State, dated 6th October.

The services of 2nd Captain G. Blunt, of Royal Engineers, have been accepted on loan for services in your presidency.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee		Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	H. M.'s Dacca (s)	Day	Bushire.
	Calcutta	Maxwell	Bushire.
	Winslow		Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Oriental (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa.

The Ship William Mitchell, Groundwater, bound to London or Liverpool via Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, for Cutch.
Ship Victoria Cross, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES—November 10th, steamers Sattara and Suratships Indian Merchant, Fathe Shah Allum, Ocean, Hougomont and Francis Thorpe.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—November 10th, Arabia (s), T Sanders, Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per s s Arabia—For Madras—Miss O'Brien, Mr. Langford, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. D'Costa, and 38 deck passengers.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and RANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BALMAIN—SMITH—November 15th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A., Mr. John W. Balmain, Civil Engineer, to Marion Watson, eldest daughter of Robert Smith, Esq., Surveyor of Buildings, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

NOWROJEE—November 11th, at Chumbuldwady, Dhanavoo, the first wife of Nowrojee Ruttonjee Tarapoorwala, Shroff Agra Bank.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

HAWES—BICKNELL—November 10th, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Boro'check, by the Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth, William Harington Hawes, Major, B. S. C., Commanding H. M.'s 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mary Lyne, eldest daughter of J. Bicknell, Esq., H. M.'s Bengal Army.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

NEAME—November 4th, at Lucknow, Florence Lilias Janet, wife of J. A. C. Neame, and only daughter of the late Lieutenant Edward Nelson Strover, R. N.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

IT seems that we, and many more, have formed an erroneous notion of the functions of the *Bombay Times*. He repudiates the statement that he is "the champion of the Hubshee." His object in writing about that potentate was simply to explain—we quote his own elegant language—"the curious political and historical interest of the subject of the relations of the Jinjeera State to the British Government." This, and the second admission which our remarks have extorted—namely, a full confession of faith expressed in a sentence—"We desire to retain the British power in India to the remotest day that it can be useful to rulers and ruled," is gratifying. Let us hope, then, that, in future, the line adopted by our contemporary will accord with his own standard. Although it is plain enough, from what we have written on this microscopic subject, that we approved of the course adopted by the Government, we are still told that we have given no reply to the practical question—"have the best means been taken to secure the good end which the Viceroy *professes* to have in view?" Government have taken the best means—the old, well-tested means—they have commissioned an Englishman, one of the destroying and disintegrating race, according to our contemporary's definition of the English—to arrest that injustice which had become a scandal. Apparently, our enthusiastic opponent still believes in the agency of a Moslem with the Koran in one hand and our Codes in the other, and not in the ability of his own countrymen. He also thinks that the duties of the strong and just are only so much "bunkum," about which one may declaim at "the Scotch dinner"—why the Scotch dinner?—but not in writing of that interesting little State, Jinjeera. We have the misfortune to differ from an antagonist who seems always to write with a pen in one hand and a birch rod in the other. He tells us that, "we know nothing of the art of tracing the great in the minute, of illustrating great principles by little incidents." We are advised to "live and learn"—rather novel advice—and apply to Jinjeera the philosophy we should apply to Luxemburg and Schleswig-Holstein. With every desire to be taught by so polite an opponent, we cannot help seeing that there is no possible parallel between Luxemburg and Schleswig-Holstein and Jinjeera. Neither the one nor the other European district has been independent for centuries, and no political "philosophy" applicable to them would be applicable to the Hubshee's country. No more need be said. Finally, if we have not yet learned "the art of tracing the *great* in the *little*," perhaps our readers will kindly impute the defect to an over-study of the *Bombay Times*.

IT is satisfactory to learn, from the comments of the principal English journals on the Indian deficit, that one of the delusions most earnestly maintained by the orators and pamphleteers of the East India Association has ceased to have any influence over public opinion at home. *The Times* expressly says—"The deficits are neither alarming in themselves nor discreditable in their character. India is no tributary of England. On the contrary, it is England which finds for India the capital required for its advancement and progress. Four-fifths, at least, of the Indian debt are held by Englishmen, either in India or at home. It is with our money, as well as by our administration, that railways are made and other works of public utility accomplished. The people of India are certainly not doing too much for us; it is sometimes said in Manchester that they do too little. If, in what we do for them, we fail for the time to make both ends meet, the result may indicate a weak point in our administration, but it is no reproach to our policy." And the *Daily News* still more significantly declares, that, while it "will be prepared to protest energetically, as it has always hitherto done, against the imposition of any charge upon the revenues of India which should fairly be borne by England, it considers the time is approaching, if it has not already come, when the admonition recently addressed by the Colonial Secretary to the Parliament of New Zealand, to adjust its acts to its resources, will not be undeserved by the Government of India." To appreciate the full importance of this latter protest against the tendency of Indian financiers to lean too heavily on England for support, it must be remembered that the *Daily News* takes Goldwin Smith's view of our position in India. Shortly stated, that view is, that it would have been a fortunate thing for England if Clive had been beaten at Plassey; but that, as our fate has placed us in possession of the country, we are bound to stay here and do the best we can for the native population, whom we have deprived of the opportunities of self-government. Mr. Smith's premisses may be correct. It is quite conceivable that the English people would have been as great and prosperous as they now are, if they had never acquired the Empire of India. Immense foreign possessions do not, even when they pay tribute, bring an enduring accession of material wealth to nations which have not within themselves abundant natural resources. It was remarked by Adam Smith, a century ago, that Spain and Portugal, the countries which possessed the mines of America, were, "after Poland, perhaps the two most beggarly nations in Europe. The riches, no less than the power, of England, are the fruits of the industry, freedom, and intense vitality" of Englishmen, and would not, unless the character of the people were totally changed, decay with the loss of India any more than they decayed with the loss of America. But it is hard to reconcile the opinion that not even economically, much less morally, is the empire of India profitable to the people of England, with Mr. Goldwin Smith's conclusion that we are bound to remain here, at any cost, for the sake of the people of India. Patriots who are misled by the glamour of national renown, imperial power, and other phantasms of a world that has passed away, may still contend that, profit or no profit, the empire is worth fighting for to the last; but these things dwell not in the desire of the modern school of Liberal politicians. According to Mr. Goldwin Smith and his disciples, we ought to carry on the government of India merely as an experiment in philanthropy, for the benefit of the inhabitants of this country. But at least the overburdened taxpayers of England, who, by the hypothesis, make nothing out of India should not be put to the expense of maintaining, for the good of others, what must seem to them a most unprofitable connexion. The most philanthropically disposed nations must, with trade declining and pauperism and crime increasing, recognize the wisdom of the principle that charity begins at home; and it is not therefore very surprising to find even the *Daily News* adding, to a new exposition of its chivalrous desire to do justice to India, the prudent proviso that this country must expect nothing more than justice but prepare herself to pay in future her own way in the world.

Fair warning has now, therefore, been given to our Finance Ministers that they must henceforth rely exclusively on the resources of India to meet the cost of its government. It has become impossible for Sir Richard Temple, or any of his successors, to conceal from himself and the public the real state of the finances by a dexterous manipulation of the accounts relating to ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, or to make provision for supplying each fresh deficit by raising yet another loan on the credit of India's connexion with England. We shall not be able to borrow any more money, until we have first subjected ourselves to the wholesome discipline which all our financiers, since Mr. Wilson, have despised, of ascertaining by what means we can bring our annual outlay within the limits of our annual income. The first step towards attaining this happy condition will be for us to free ourselves from the dominion of the absurd superstition—that our deficit is not a deficit at all, but in reality a surplus, because some millions of the Indian revenue are spent every year on public works. The Calcutta correspondent of *The Times*, who has the happy faculty of putting a popular fallacy in the most grotesque light possible by the simple faith with which he accepts and exaggerates it, informs the English public in one of his recent letters that, according to the official list, 15½ millions sterling were set aside for public works and railways in the year ending, March 1868; and he naturally exclaims—"eight millions on ordinary public works, of which seven must be set against the land revenue; seven and a half millions on railways, the interest on which we guarantee? It is magnificent, but it is dear at the price of deficits. The sum assigned for last year was 16¾ millions, and that estimated for the current year is 18½ millions, of which a proportion is from loans." These monstrously misleading figures the correspondent gets by reckoning advances in England and India to the railway companies as if the money were actually paid out of the Indian revenue, forgetting apparently that the seven and-a-half millions are *capital* subscribed by English shareholders, and entrusted by them to the Indian Government. It is only the guaranteed *interest* that comes out of the Indian Treasury, and that does not exceed a million and-a-half a year. Without stopping to point out other deductions that ought to be made from what is called Public Works Expenditure before we can determine what is really expended on Public Works, we speak within bounds in affirming that the amount is considerably less than five millions, instead of being more than fifteen millions a year.

Is this amount excessive for a Government which boasts itself the universal landlord in India, and draws a yearly revenue of twenty millions from the soil? It is true that the British Government has, with wise beneficence, fixed everywhere at a comparatively low limit the demands of the State on a soil that had been rack-rented for centuries, and has thus encouraged the occupiers themselves to extend the area of cultivation and make improvements in husbandry; but the duty of executing great public works—such as "Communications," "Embankments," and "Irrigation Works"—which are needed to give the agriculture of the country fair play, still rests with the State-landlord, and the cost of these works should invariably be considered as a *first charge* upon the land revenue. Strictly speaking, it is only after Public Works of the kind we have referred to have been provided for that the balance of the land revenue can be legitimately applied, in relief of taxation, to purposes not directly connected with the land. When, therefore, it is said by financial optimists—"Oh! we have a surplus if you only leave public works out of the reckoning"—the answer is, that to make roads and canals is a paramount obligation of a Government which receives so many millions every year as the rent of the land. It may be optional with other Governments to spend the proceeds of ordinary taxes entirely on the Army and Navy and the Civil Service; but the land revenue of India is not an ordinary tax. To use a distinction, often misused by our own Finance Ministers, who style works of improvement "extraordinary" when it is not convenient to pay for them at once, this branch of the general revenue forms an extraordinary fund specially designed to provide Government, in the first place, with the means of effecting improvements. The agricultural class may, then, justly demand, that, when the whole revenue (from land and from ordinary taxes) does not suffice both for works of improvement and for the general requirements of the administration, some other mode shall be found of meeting the deficiency than that of stopping the investment of their money in public works in which they are chiefly interested. It is not, they might say, excess of expenditure on public works, but deficiency of taxation, that is the chronic disease of the Indian finances, and the remedy is, not to impoverish the land by refusing to spend any portion of the rent upon it, but to make the wealthy trading class pay their due share of taxation.

But then comes the oft-repeated question—Admitting that the proper course would be to levy a new tax, is there any one who can suggest what that tax should be? That is a question which one may well shrink from attempting to answer. It almost fills the student of Indian finance with a sense of despair to read the humiliating record of the failures of the last ten years set down in the chapter on "Taxation" in Chesney's *Indian Polity*. But when one asks why our Finance Ministers have been so uniformly unsuccessful in finding a new source of revenue, it appears at once that their invention has been dulled by the fear of unpopularity. The reception Mr. Wilson's bold proposal, to introduce a really productive income tax, met with in this country, and the permission afterwards granted to Sir Charles Trevelyan to undo the work of his predecessor, have discouraged succeeding ministers from attempting anything beyond mere tinkering reforms which would not be likely to give much offence. So, when the extent of the present deficit became known, the first suggestion one heard was that there should be an increase of the salt duties. These duties only press on the poor, whose cries are unheard at Simla or Calcutta; and it is a much more simple plan to make them pay a little more for one of the necessaries of life than to impose the burden of a new tax upon the rich inhabitants of the great towns, who are familiar with the arts of popular agitation and have learnt since 1859 that the readiest way of getting rid of a tax they dislike is to inveigh vehemently against it. There could be no more striking illustration of the imbecility of our financial policy than the fact that this addition to the salt duties should have been proposed only a few months after the Home Government (acting, we believe, on the advice of Sir R. Temple himself) had written out recommending, on the ground of the hardship inflicted by such duties on the poor, that they should be everywhere reduced to the Bombay level. The truth is, we have no steady financial policy. The system pursued is to drift on, from year to year, with the help of loans, till a crisis comes, when the natural resource of a distressed Government is to squeeze that class of the community which is so used to oppression that it may be supposed hardly to feel one more turn of the screw.

The most elementary part of the business of a financier is to learn that he ought to aim at doing justice, not at winning popularity; and, of all Governments, that of British India is the most imperatively called upon to give no countenance to the suspicion, that it has been established merely for the convenience of the wealthy citizens, who make what is called "public opinion" and not for the good of the whole people. If this plain rule of conduct were adopted, it would not require the genius of a Gladstone to discover how the annual deficit could be made good without increasing the cost of the necessaries of life to the poor. The chief practical difficulty of Indian finance is that the Excise and Customs duties form so insignificant a proportion of the whole revenue, and are apparently so incapable of development. Colonel Chesney looks hopefully forward to a time in which, "as the prosperity of the country advances, the improved condition of all classes will be reflected in an increased demand for European products, which will bring the Customs revenue up to an appropriate place in the Indian Budget, more resembling what it occupies in the finance of European nations." But, although a taste for European luxuries of food and clothing is growing among the natives of the large towns, the wants of the great mass of the people of this country are few and simple. The change spoken of by Colonel Chesney may occur hereafter; but meanwhile here is the deficit, and we cannot overcome a present difficulty by speculating on what is at best but a remote probability. But, if the people of India are small consumers of manufactured goods, they are the chief consumers in the world of gold and silver. Since the beginning of this century India has absorbed fully £300,000,000 of the precious metals. Taking only the ten years 1858-67, we find that the value of the imports of treasure into India exceeded that of the exports by a hundred and forty-two millions sterling. Of this enormous surplus, 94½ millions were coined; but, as Mr. Wilson estimated the whole currency of the country at 50 millions in 1859, and there is more paper money in circulation now than there was ten years ago, but a very small proportion of the whole amount coined can have been added to the currency. It is not, at all events, an extravagant estimate that a hundred millions sterling were, during those ten years, added to the wealth previously amassed by the people in hoarded coin and gold and silver ornaments. Now, could not an enterprizing financier get a small percentage on this accumulated treasure paid into the Treasury? A tax on ornaments would be of course an unpopular tax; all taxes are unpopular. But it would be a righteous tax, and probably a very productive one also. Even if the ultimate effect of it were to abate the barbaric passion of the natives for display, and induce them to spend their money on the comforts and luxuries of civilized life, instead of sending their wives and children about, bowed down beneath the weight of splendid ornaments, such a reform, besides improving the tastes of the people, would also be of advantage in raising the national revenue. J. M. M.

"WE are informed on the best authority," says the "Indian Army Gazette," "that it is decided that Lord Napier of Magdala will succeed Sir William Mansfield, but that he will be allowed a clear twelvemonth in England to recruit his health before coming out to take up his appointment."

APPENDED is a note of the business which was to be brought forward at a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council at Calcutta last Friday:—

His Excellency the President to move the following resolution:—

1. "This Council entertains a high sense of the long, faithful, and valuable services of the Hon. H. S. Maine, and expresses regret for his departure, and hearty wishes for his future welfare and happiness."

2. Also to move for leave to introduce a bill to enhance the price of salt in the presidency of Fort St. George, and the duty on salt in the presidency of Bombay.

3. The Hon Mr. Strachey to move for leave to introduce a bill to provide rules for the manufacture, storing, and sale of alimentary salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh and the Central Provinces.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 1ST NOV., AFTERNOON.

THE Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firmer. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Nyanza, from Southampton, takes out £3,000 in gold for Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay mail of 9th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

HYDRABAD RACES.

BEDOUIN STAKES.

Nicholas	...	...	...	...1
Rustum	..	...	...	...2
Oread	...	...	...	...3

Time 2m, 26s.

GALLOWAY RACE.

Hopshee	...	...	...	...1
Syed Ahmed	...	...	...	...2
Rouge et Noir	...	...	...	...3

Time, 5m.

WELTER.

Albourne	...	...	...	...1
Promised Land	...	...	...	...2
Meskin	...	...	...	...3

MAHABLESHWUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

14TH NOVEMBER.

THIS beautiful place is daily emptying, and I suppose all the European visitors will have left by the end of the month. The temperature has been much higher these last few days. This morning it reached 67 deg. and we had a heavy fall of rain. I daresay the air will become much cooler after it. The Commander-in-Chief proposes leaving Mahableshwur in another week or 10 days, I believe, when he will proceed to Bombay to meet Lady Spencer and his four daughters, who are expected to arrive about that time.

Owing to domestic reasons the chaplain of Sattara has unfortunately been unable to do more than pay us a flying visit this cold season, but fortunately we have not been deprived of Divine Service in consequence, as Dr. Wilson conducted Divine Service, according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church, in the mission bungalow, when he was up here, and was followed last Sunday and to-day by the Rev. Mr. Dixon from Surat, on both which occasions the congregation was very large, consisting of all ranks and orders of men, from the Chief Justice and a portion of the Governor's family down to that of the indefatigable house agent, Paul Myatt, who has an exceedingly busy time of it, as all the best of the bungalows appear to be already secured for the next hot weather, and have to be put in repair more or less for that period.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on November 13.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29.920 inches.
Temperature of the Air	76.1 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.0 ,,
Dew Point	67.9 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	69.1 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=0)	6.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	83.8 ,,
Minimum do. do.	75.4 ,,
Mean Direction of Wind	N. NNE. NNW. N.
Movement in 24 hours	241 miles.

COMPLETION OF THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION.

MAJOR CHAMPAIN, R.E., Mr. Latimer Clark C.E., and the other gentlemen engaged in the laying of the second Persian Gulf telegraph cable, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the steamer Dacca, having successfully completed the laying of the cable. The Tweed, which had the half of the cable that was first laid, arrived on the 6th inst., it will be recollected, in tow of the Earl Canning; the Calcutta, which had the other half of the cable, arrived yesterday in tow of the Dacca. The following particulars of the laying of the cable will no doubt be interesting to our readers:—

The Calcutta left Bombay in tow of the Earl Canning at daylight of the 19th October: the Tweed also, in tow of the Dacca, left on the same morning—each ship carrying a half of the cable. The Amberwitch, with the shore end of the cable, left several days before. All the vessels had moderate winds and fine weather to Jask, which was the station where the first shore end of the cable was to be landed. The Tweed and Dacca arrived at Jask at 9 A.M. of the 25th and anchored three miles from the station. At 11 A.M. of the 26th the Earl Canning, with

ENGLISH PAPERS TO OCT. 23.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 23.)

(CONTINUED.)

A MEETING was held in the British Hotel, Cockspur Street, on Wednesday, and attended both by Lord Shaftesbury and Dr. Pusey, to promote the rather hopeless object of preventing Dr. Temple's nomination and election to the See of Exeter. Considering that Mr. Gladstone has recommended him, and the Queen approved the recommendation, and Dr. Temple accepted it, and that the Crown can appoint in case the Dean and Chapter refuse to elect, there is not very much room for the energy of the clergy who wish to "prevent the scandal." Perhaps that is the reason why they seem to have exhibited a certain superfluity of energy in thrusting back clergymen who went to the British Hotel without having made up their minds but open to conviction from the speeches of either the Evangelical or High-Church magnates. Some thirty clergymen in this state of mind seem to have been turned away,—discussion and persuasion not being the object of the meeting, but only counsels of resistance. One or two seem to have been very rudely used, cries of "Send for a policeman!" and "Turn him out!" being got up by the clerical conspirators, on the visitors declaring their wish to hear the arguments addressed to the meeting. It is natural, perhaps, that a meeting confessedly called to promote a hopeless cause should get to work at once. If there had been any opening for success, the clergy would have debated most anxiously the wisdom of attempting it.

DR. TEMPLE'S reception at Manchester on Thursday (where he attended a discussion on the subject of the proposed "Permissive Bill" for excluding drink-shops from any districts where two-thirds of the rate-payers object to them) was a notable answer to the bigots assembled in Cockspur Street. Dr. Temple, though carefully declining to commit himself to the principle of the Alliance and the Permissive Bill, took the chair at the evening meeting, when the whole audience rose to meet him with most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering. When at a later period Dr. McCulloch proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and preferred a request that he, Dr. Temple, would not forget that night "in the higher and wider sphere to which the Queen was about to call him," a round of vociferous cheering interrupted him, which lasted for several minutes, many of the audience rising and waving their handkerchiefs. Evidently Manchester knows a high-minded man when it sees him, without puzzling its head as to the reflex influence of his rise upon heretics who might once have published their speculations between the same covers as he.

LORD DERBY has been dying all the week, and it is very likely that he may be no more before these pages are in our readers' hands. The Countess has injured her own health by unremitting attendance on her husband's protracted sufferings,—or rather, we hope we may say, on the weary but painless ebbing-away of his life; for for. many days Lord Derby has been unconscious, and not touched food. The question of the successorship to Lord Derby in the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford has been already publicly broached, in surely indecent haste, and Lord Salisbury proposed for that office.

THE Republican movement in Spain has been apparently completely suppressed. All the cities except Bejar have surrendered, Valencia in particular having been regularly taken after some hours' bombardment; the army is victorious "all along the line," and has received the thanks of the Cortes, and Prim has urged on the Deputies the election of a King, "if possible by unanimous vote." The Republican Deputies who headed *emeutes* are to be expelled, and apparently the Minister at War is master of the situation. Something, however, not quite perceptible to outsiders seems to restrain him from solidifying his power, and it is said that this is a latent dislike towards him within the Army itself. Many officers prefer Serrano, while the people would probably object to any sovereign not of a royal stock. For the present, till some decision has been come to, Spain is a country in possession of a foreign but friendly army.

THE papers quote an account of an Association which is to be formed to watch the Police of London, and prosecute every instance of delinquency. We suppose this is a joke, but it precisely expresses the feeling of the public. It is becoming clear that a bad spirit has crept into the Police, and it is not, we regret to say, equally clear that the new Commissioner is the man to exorcise it. The force may require more pay, we think it does, but it certainly requires a discipline better calculated to instil a notion of honour. We seem to be rapidly coming to the situation in India where the testimony of a policeman, like that of an informer or a gypsy, is held to "require corroboration."

THE Queen has agreed, if her health permit, to open the Holborn Viaduct in person on the 6th November, to the great joy of the City, which has, however, resolved to give no entertainment on the occasion. A rumour was circulated at the beginning of the week that the ceremony would be marked by a novel and saddening spectacle. All the unemployed in London were to range themselves in rows on each side of the streets the Queen must traverse, and thus, as it were, offer a silent petition to Her Majesty for aid. The crowd so collected would, we fear, have been enormous, but the idea has apparently been abandoned. It has been strongly discouraged by the papers, and one argument, that the exhibition would give the Queen deep pain while she was exerting herself to please her people, is said to have been used by the unemployed themselves. Its use shows their sound feeling, but we wish there were some means in England through which misery could express itself and make itself seen. It has to seek its *sacer vates* always among the comfortable.

SIR W. MANSFIELD ON LORD RAGLAN.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Oct. 23.)

THE speech of Sir W. Mansfield at the Simla dinner given to themselves by Crimean officers in that pleasant station, we are told, was eloquent. We are sure it was elegant, thou ghtful, and acute. It is an interesting speech to read. The time to which it refers must have been trying for the young colonel whose furthest oscillations were from Scutari to Therapia, and whose most formidable antagonists, after the permanent fortifications manned by Sir S. Canning's will and temper, were refractory officers in charge of detachments or a difficulty about accommodation for troops. And all the time, within an easy twenty-four hours, there was great fame to be won. "Cannons were roaring, men were dying," as the song says, but there was no marching for the Inc'an colonel. Perhaps it was as well; most likely it was far better. For, admirable as Sir W. Mansfield is in the headquarters council, excellent as chief of the staff, he is not gifted with the quality, or the combination of many qualities, which make a "general" in the field. So Lord Clyde thought from what he saw of him in the mutiny, although he formed the very highest opinion of him as a strategist and organiser. In that opinion he differs from Lord Strathnairn, or, shall we say, from Sir Hugh Rose. That officer, when he was acting, diplomatically in Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's absence, showed that he was not afraid of responsibility, and what is more important, that he had such a just view of affairs as would justify his responsibility for advice of a most energetic character very light indeed. But in the field Sir Hugh Rose gave evidence of high capacity. It may be said his movements were directed by Sir W. Mansfield, acting under Lord Clyde, but any way, Sir Hugh Rose struck hard and struck fast, but no one could get a line from him, and as for a despatch—distilling smbeams from cucumbers was nothing to it! Sir W. Mansfield, on the contrary, was slow and "poking" in the field when he held command, but his readiness with his pen and his literary ability and industry were, as they are, quite exceptionally—great. Now, it is well worth while to hear such a man—what a philosophical soldier, who is, nevertheless more like to Pompey than to Cæsar—had to say of Lord Raglan in connection with the Crimean war. There are men living who recollect well how Colonel Mansfield, at Therapia, spoke of the conduct of the war in the front, and it will be interesting to see whether the Commander-in-Chief in India looks from the charming altitude of Simla on the acts of the military leaders before Sebastopol with an altered gaze. Lord Raglan, in life as in death, was, and is, fortunate. Living, he secured the friendship of the greatest men of his time—dead, he has the pen of the most brilliant writer of English to illustrate his virtues and his genius. Connected with the greatest families in England, he was still more indebted for the influence he exercised over men to a "manner" which was fascinating. Even the loss of his arm at Waterloo was of the greatest advantage to him; and, if ever man was *felix opportunitate mortis*, it was he; still more it will be when Mr. Kinglake comes to end his story of the Crimean Expedition with the account of Lord Raglan's death. Sir W. Mansfield resembles him in the felicity of his style, but he is far more copious and steady. Perhaps he has learned how it was that Lord Raglan, who was supposed to be so much occupied with the labours of the desk, sent such very limited information to the Ministers at home and to the expectant public. The censor who becomes not merely an apologist but a eulogist, has to accomplish a task which men of fixed opinions would not willingly accept. If Sir W. Mansfield, after fifteen years' silence, vindicates Lord Raglan's claims to be considered a great general, or even an efficient commander-in-chief—and there is a vast difference between the two—then we must believe in the ameliorating rather than in the deteriorating influences of time. Mr. Kinglake exhibits to us a picture like a Titian's "Bacchus in Triumph." Let us see how Sir William acts the part of cleaner and restorer of a work by an inferior hand much overlaid by stains and blotches. The British Army, when Lord Raglan commanded them, *failed* in winning the battle of the Alma, having the heaviest part of the work to do, gave to the word "Balaclava" a glory which will shine over the sword of the British horseman for ever, encountered the mortal stress of Inkerman as they alone could have done, suffered and were silent till the day of the Redan, when fortune deserted them and the chief, and then the brave, grand old man—soldier and gentleman every inch, heart and soul—sickened and died, just at a time when the Army was placed in such a position that, if there were ten men for one, they could gain no greater frontage and secure no larger honour than would have accrued to them had they won what they lost. If Sir W. Mansfield sees in Lord Raglan the chaperon at the Alma, the directing general at Balaclava, and the hero of Inkerman, he must, we fear, recognise in him also the vanquished of June 18. But it needs not to be said that Sir William Mansfield will do nothing in either kind. No soldier can refuse to recognise in the character of Lord Raglan what there was of our old soldier school—an antique bravery and a chivalrous, constant soul—any more than a gentleman can fail to recognise in him all the attributes of a high, if rather narrow-minded man, and the attributes which render honour, and tender feeling, and fast more attractive even than grandeur of soul and greatness of heart.

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—In your current number you speak, with the respect he merits, of that very remarkable man who bids fair to be hereafter numbered among the goodly fellowship of the prophets—Keshub Chunder Sen. It may interest some of your readers to learn that I have just received a letter from him stating that it is his intention to visit England this winter. The object of his journey he states to be "to study the progressive movements which are being carried on in that centre of civilization and enlightenment; and to put forth my humble endeavours to secure the sympathy and interest of liberal-minded persons for the Brahmo Somaj of India, and to extend the circle of Theistic fellowship."

I trust there will be found many to offer hospitality, on his arrival, to the illustrious reformer.—I am, sir, &c.,

F. P. C.

BOKHARA.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Oct. 23.)

THE *Invalide Russe* announces that an embassy is on its way from the Emir of Bokhara to the Czar. At the head of it is His Highness' fourth son, Seid-Abdu-Fattah-Khan, twelve years of age, who is accompanied by the father-in-law and brother-in-law of the Emir, and twelve other persons. In the official letters addressed to the Russian general officers, the Eastern ruler declares that the object of this mission is to consolidate good relations with Russia, and to inform the Emperor Alexander of the hostile designs and proceedings of the English and Afghans. But according to non-official information, the real aim is different, and perhaps more important—viz, that of securing the Throne of Bokhara to the before-mentioned son, for whom the father has an unbounded affection. This young Prince has three elder brothers who have been declared deposed from all right of succession on account of rebellion. The eldest, Katty-Turia, who is nineteen, has long been attempting to dethrone his father, and very nearly attained his end last year; but defeated near Karsch by the Russian troops, he was obliged to fly to Khiva to implore the help of the chief of that Khanat.

NAVAL NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Oct. 23.)

CAPTAIN W. N. W. HEWETT, V. C., will take out the Donegal to China with a new crew for the Ocean, to which ship Commander J. A. Fisher from the Excellent, and Lieutenants H. Dolphin, Byng, Grosvenor Stopford and R. H. Eyre will be appointed.

IN furtherance of the intentions of the Lords of the Admiralty to have armour-clad vessels stationed along the coast as district guard-ships, so as to habituate men and officers to live within "our iron walls," it has been decided that her Majesty's ship Resistance shall shortly replace the old wooden screw-frigate Dauntless in the Humber.

IT appears that Prince Louis Murat, who was supposed to have slung his hammock before the mast, and who certainly joined the French Navy as a common seaman, enjoys certain privileges not accorded to tars in general; he messes with his captain, has his own cabin, and will, no doubt, be spared every unnecessary hardship.

THE Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir T. M. C. Symonds, K. C. B., was under orders to sail on Monday, but owing to the severe gale they were detained till the next day, when they left for Lisbon, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Gibraltar. They are to return to Lisbon, where, in all probability, they will remain for the winter.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE *Levant Herald* of the 15th October gives the following particulars of the movements of the Empress Eugenie:—"The Empress, yesterday, visited the mosques of St. Sophia and Sultan Selim, the Treasury, the old armoury, and the museum of St. Irene, and the tomb of Sultan Mahmoud. Her Majesty, subsequently, drove through Stamboul, taking the square of the new Seraskeriat and that of Sultan Suleymanié *en route*. She occupied an open four-horse chariot, and was accompanied by her nieces, the M^lles. D'Alba, and a lady of honour. M. Bourée, Djemil Pacha, Raouf Pacha, and a numerous suite followed in other court carriages, the whole being escorted by a half squadron of mounted gendarmerie. The chief points along the route taken were thronged by crowds of eager Stambouliotes—nearly half of them Turkish women—whose frequent cheers were very graciously acknowledged by the illustrious *musafir*. At one point a Turkish lady advanced and presented a petition to the Empress, praying—it is said—her intercession with the Sultan on behalf of the exiled 'Young Turks' now in Paris and London. Her Majesty, it may be mentioned, wore a plain blue robe, with a small white hat, and the gentlemen of the suite were *en bourgeois*. After the Sultan had presented the Ministers and chief functionaries to the Empress, the *personnel* of the French embassy and the principal members of the colony were also presented by her Majesty's first chamberlain, the Marquis de Cassa Brissac. For all, with characteristic *regret*, her Majesty had a word of *agrement*, inquiring of M. Outrey, who took precedence, what was the difference between a *premier drogman* and a *secretaire interprete*, asking, news of the loan from Mr. Devaux, of the mines from M. Beral—who was forced to admit that, though in the buried wealth of Turkey is great, it is virtually as yet unworked—of Mr. Ritter, as to public works, and of Messrs. Baudony and Crespin as to trade. Ear-shot gossip also reports that on landing at Beglerbey her Majesty was heard to say to the Sultan that the magnificence of her reception quite shamed her when she remembered how poorly, by comparison, he had been received in Paris; and added (with more regard to compliment than to ethnology —that Abdul Aziz was worthy of his great progenitor Solomon. And, lastly, we are assured by an eye-witness, that when her Majesty's caique touched Dolmakatché stairs on Wednesday afternoon, the harem windows were thrown up, and a crowd of houris peeped curiously and gaze-*seuses* yashmak, and brilliant in eyes and jewels—on the beautiful *Frausa Imperatrizessy*, as she landed from the barge."

The Empress of the French, before leaving Constantinople, received from the hands of the Sultana-Validé the insignia in diamonds of the Order of Osmanie-Validé. Hitherto, the only wearer of this decoration had been the mother of Abdul-Azis.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW ON LORD AND LADY BYRON.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 23.)

THE Quarterly Review has attacked Mrs. Stowe's story from the side on which we always held confutation—if confutation were possible—to be most probable, —the side of Mrs. Leigh, and has made it absolutely certain that if the letters printed by the reviewer from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh are genuine,—which there seems no reason at all beyond their clear contradiction to Lady Byron's most positive later statements to doubt —Lady Byron not only did not leave her husband for the cause alleged by Mrs. Stowe, but entertained the warmest affection for Byron's sister at the time she left him, and at least for some months afterwards. Of course, if Lady Byron's evidence be so utterly discredited as these letters of hers to Mrs. Leigh admitting their genuineness, would make it, there would be no sort of justification for trusting any part of it afterwards, except as it might be independently confirmed from other sources. There is no manner of doubt,—the *Quarterly* reviewer, following Mr. Trench and others, himself admits it,—that the substance of Lady Byron's story to Mrs. Stowe, inaccurately as it has been repeated by that lady, was also told by her to a considerable number of trusted friends, and that she either believed what she said without any evidence,—in which case Miss Martineau's estimate of the firmness and strength of her intellect, an estimate formed, moreover, by many other friends, must be utterly mistaken, or that she did not, in which case she must have been guilty of a crime worse than any ever attributed to her husband in the wilful dissemination of so foul a charge. If she believed it, as it it hardly possible to doubt, and believed it to have been the real ground of her separation from her husband,—and this is unquestionably the story told not only to Mrs. Stowe, but to others, and in letters written to Mrs. Leigh before, and during the first weeks of, the separation, amply show her to have been of unsound mind on this subject, at least in later years,—for it is morally impossible that she should have rejoiced in Mrs. Leigh's continued stay with Lord Byron after her own departure, and written to her in terms of the most overflowing affection and respect, if she really believed that lady to be the "partner of his guilt." The impossibility of madness would be nothing compared to the impossibility of such a useless piece of acting as that, —a piece of acting incredible and impossible even in the insane. Reserving, then, the point which would arise, if there should prove to be any sort of doubt as to the authenticity of these letters to Mrs. Leigh, we do not hesitate to say that Lady Byron's story as to the cause of the separation—for whatever fault may attach to Mrs. Stowe, it is none the less Lady Byron's story substantially, and not Mrs. Stowe's—is altogether broken down by this evidence of her own utterly different way of thinking at the critical moment when her feelings must have been keenest and most warmly expressed towards the cause of her sufferings. If, then, Lady Byron's trustees have hesitated hitherto concerning the publication of anything which she has left behind that can vindicate either her intellect, or her character at the expense of her lucidity of intellect, from the aspersions which these self-contradictions on matters of such grave moment to her sister-in-law as well as to her husband, throw upon it, they should hesitate no longer. We, who certainly inclined, under due reserve, to credit her story while all the positive evidence was on her side, and only the most trivial indirect evidence was adduced to rebut it, cannot now doubt for a moment that Mrs. Stowe's narrative has been transformed into an indictment *against* Lady Byron,—against her soundness of mind at the very least; that as the matter at present stands, it is rather *her* reputation than her husband's and sister's which, in relation to *this* tale, is upon its trial.

HOZIER'S ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.*

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 23.)

As this book follows others upon the same subject, the author necessarily travels over what has become to many readers familiar ground. The question of greatest present interest in connexion with the Abyssinian expedition is how it was made so extravagantly and beyond all calculation costly. And if Captain Hozier is able to give anything approaching to an answer to this question, the Committee of the House of Commons which was appointed to examine it will be glad to listen to him when it resumes its labours.

We learn from Captain Hozier's book that the Commander-in-Chief was dissatisfied with the arrangements which were originally made for the land transport of his army. He foresaw that in a barren country the real stress of the campaign must fall upon the means by which food for the fighting men was to be carried to them. He early directed his attention to the formation of a transport corps, but in its composition he was unfortunately not allowed to act untrammelled. Sir Robert Napier in August had a plan for the organization of a transport corps submitted to the Government of Bombay. To this plan the Government objected on the ground that it threatened to place the Land Transport Corps under the control of the Quartermaster-General, while the Government considered that the transport should be controlled by the Commissariat Department. Sir Robert Napier cared little under what department the transport corps should be, but claimed for it an efficient military organization, and proposed that this organization should be settled by a committee of officers. From this proposal the Governor of the Presidency dissented, and hereupon the Commander-in-Chief, finding that he would be outvoted on every point, and yet beheld to have acquiesced in the decision, declined to share in the councils of the Government. Holding aloof from the discussion, he left the Government to appoint some officer or other person to prepare an establishment for the land transport, and merely requested, when any definite form of establishment was resolved upon, that he might have an opportunity of offering an opinion on it. In October Sir Robert Napier was allowed an opportunity of inspecting the Land Transport Corps as organized by the Government of Bombay, and he immediately wrote to the Government to say that he felt that, in its then disjointed state, it would utterly fail to answer its purpose. The lower grades of inspectors were not of character and responsibility sufficient to be capable of managing the mules and mule-drivers, which must often necessarily be detached under their charge, and there was no class provided that could teach them and their subordinates the proper care of their animals and their equipments; nor was there any guarantee that the food of the animals, which would be under their care when detached, would be properly applied. Intermediate grades were required between the second inspectors and the head muccaddums or overseers, to connect the chain of responsibility, and the want of a military element augured a total want of the principle of order and discipline.

We have followed thus far almost exactly Captain Hozier's text, and we presume that he has followed with nearly equal closeness the text of a representation made by Sir Robert Napier to the Governor of Bombay. And here let us pause to ask whether in the records of English blundering in former wars anything can be found to surpass the absurdity of these proceedings at Bombay in the summer of 1867. Surely the great principle of "How not to do it" was not carried, even in the days of Mr. Pitt and the Duke of York, to such a portentous length as this. If there ever was an expedition which especially depended for its success upon the efficiency of its land transport, it was this into Abyssinia. Sir Robert Napier, who is to command the expedition, has his idea of the organization which is necessary for the efficiency of its land transport. The Governor of Bombay, who is to contemplate the military proceedings from a safe distance, has also his idea. The two precious months immediately succeeding the determination of the Government to invade Abyssinia were consumed in carrying out the idea, not of the Commander-in-Chief, but of the Governor, and the result was described by the Commander-in-Chief in the terms which we have quoted. Even if Sir Robert Napier had been wrong, it would probably have been better that he should have his way. But it appears that Sir Robert Napier was right. In October his suggestions as to organization were partially adopted, but much valuable time had been lost; and as the military element of control was very insufficient, it was afterwards found necessary, under the pressure of disaster, to reorganize the establishment on African soil, while the expedition was delayed by want of transport." Captain Hozier goes on to state, what all taxpayers know well, that "vigorous measures" were at once taken before him completed accounts of the year before the last, and of some portion of the last. That is, in April, 1869, he knows accurately what happened between April, 1867, and April, 1868, and something of what happened between April, 1868, and December of the same year. If he adhered only to certainties he would confine himself to the year, the accounts of which are settled; but as this would show how very old his accounts are, and be otherwise inconvenient, he patches up an "estimate" for the year just ended, which is always treated by Parliament and the public as accurate, and which is almost invariably wrong. The reasons for its being wrong are many, but the primary ones are these. A few months' failure either in land receipts or receipts from opium may make a great difference, and averages are in those departments of very little use, while the Public Works accounts need a revision for which there is not time. The accounts of some of the different Governments, each with its "system" and its "policy of improvement," have to be tested and verified, a task of immense anxiety and labour, in which heavy errors like those said to have occurred this year are without time almost unavoidable. We very much doubt whether, if the present system of accounts be maintained, this evil can be cured, and must repeat for the twentieth time that the first object of the Indian Exchequer should be so to arrange the collection of its data that the statement of April should be based upon certainties and not upon guess-work. To do this we greatly fear the fiscal year must be altered. In so vast a country, with so many and so complicated accounts, it is vain to hope for an accurate balance-sheet less than four months old, and the Exchequer should insist rather on exactness than on freshness in its accounts. If the fiscal year were the natural year, it might be possible for the Calcutta Treasury to present, in May, 1869, a balance-sheet for 1868 free alike from errors and from guesses, but this is the very utmost that can be hoped for, and even this will require great severity in urging the subordinate spending departments to their work, and probably some great simplification in the methods of account. There appears to be great difficulty in the way of the latter reform owing to the want in India of scientific accountants, but the India Office might we think try a new experiment in that direction. We see no valid reason why clearer methods should only be invented there where arithmeticians are few, why they should not also be invented here where they are many. What is there in the accounts say of the Madras Public Works, which should make them so unintelligible, say to Mr. Baxter or Mr. Stansfeld, or anyone familiar with such matters, that he could not suggest improvements or simplifications? We strongly suspect there are accountants in England, who, with the data in possession of the India Office laid before them, would in six months prepare forms scientific enough to preclude the possibility of any but wilful error, and simple enough to be completed and forwarded within the time suggested. If this cannot be done more time must be given—for of all systems the present one of making up certainties and guess-work is necessarily the worst. Old figures do not help business much, but new figures which are also inaccurate figures, make business impossible.

The evil as regards past is mainly one of account, but there is another which affects the future. The Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer is compelled, like our own, to make some calculation of the sums he will want and the sums he will receive during the coming year, and he has a tendency to make this account much too sanguine. He wants at once to avoid retrenchment which annoys everybody, and new taxation which annoys the Government. In England a Chancellor of the Exchequer who insists on economy is regular for the course by the official whips, and has the loud support of the tax-payers, but in India so long as new imposts are not imposed no tax-payer cares or even thinks of the condition of the Treasury, and surpluses, are consumed not in remissions of taxation, but in larger and larger public works. No serious remission has ever taken place except in a few cases of duties which we acquired from the conquerors of Ireland; and, as the pressing of Irish questions are settled, the turn of England will come. It is only too certain that, at an early stage in the process of revolution, the Liberal party will split in two; and if Mr. Disraeli's habitual strategy is then adopted, the Conservatives will prefer a temporary coalition with their irreconcilable enemies to a natural alliance with their neighbours in opinion. It is to warn them against a suicidal blunder that the writer in the *Quarterly* has recapitulated all their previous sacrifices of principle. It is possible that the experience of the last general election may incline some members of the party to listen to the severe counsels of an indignant friend. The minority in the House of Commons, having for many years to come no hope of office, ought to devote its attention exclusively to public objects. The large and increasing class which detests revolutionary change has at present no political party which can be trusted. It may, indeed, be safe to say that company Mr. Gladstone as far as possible on his journey than to stand still with a faction which on the first occasion would try to outstrip him in his course. If the organized Conservatives were not in the way, the Whigs and other moderate Liberals would perhaps undertake the defence of the Queen's own interests and of their cherished traditions; but they cannot be expected to assume an unpopular position which is deserted by its proper occupants. For several years Lord Palmerston did the work which ought to have devolved on the Conservative party; but the followers who cordially supported and approved his policy are now compelled against their will to obey a leader of a different character.

The Conservative essayist is justified in assuming for his own purpose that it is desirable to oppose sweeping changes. It is possible that future generations may derive advantage from measures which are entirely inconsistent with the economical and political systems of the past. There are plausible arguments in favour of democratic equality, of the subdivision of property, and of administrative interference in the ordinary concerns of life; but it is an undoubted fact that the abolition of the upper rank in this country can form of society would be unattractive, even if it were facilitated by the possession of an unlimited extent of land. The expropriation of owners, graduated taxation, and other projects of Continental theorists, are still more repulsive to the tastes and convictions of those who are by position and nature Conservatives. It is on many grounds expedient that opinions and feelings which prevail widely should be faithfully represented, yet since the retirement of Sir Robert Peel the Conservative party has abdicated the task of resistance. It is true that the subjects of controversy have during the greater part of the interval been other unimportant in themselves, or not immediately urgent. Both parties could for a time safely dally with Parliamentary Reform, because they were equally averse to its principle; but since the late transfer of power, political conflicts will no longer in the nature of games of chance or skill. The Liberals were united, perhaps for the last time, in hostility to the Irish Establishment. The reviewer is for once unjust when he accuses Mr. Gladstone of having merely rallied the rabble. Even if it be admitted that he did this, it is impossible to deny that he did much more. If he had been a crafty tactician, and not an enthusiast, he could not have shown greater aptitude in the management of party than when he concentrated the energies of all sections of his adherents in an assault on the one institution which was obnoxious to them all. There is no second quarry which the whole pack will hunt down with the same uniform eagerness. No politician who had cultivated that dispassionate love of truth and of the public good which constitutes true Liberalism could share the obsolete prejudices of Mr. Hardy, or respect the wilful sophistry of Mr. Disraeli's artificial rhetoric.

The gravest objection to the impending reconstruction of parties consists in its tendency to coincide with social divisions. The Whig aristocracy has rendered considerable service on the country by taking the lead in political movements which they had the will and the power to confine within moderate limits. If the fictitious Conservative working-man had really existed, he might have performed a corresponding service to his party by inspiring them with popular sympathies. The political condition of France, and of a great portion of the Continent, illustrates the danger of a political society distributed in horizontal layers. Constitutional politicians have for many years been swamped by the votes of Imperialist peasants; and now that absolute government is tottering, they are superseded by anarchical revolutionists. The workmen assembled at Basle, not excepting the English delegates, pledged themselves to perpetual hostility against the middle classes, whom they hate, not only because they are employers of labour, but as a separate social order. The conflict might have been postponed in England if the Conservative leaders had possessed sufficient generosity or justice to abstain from plotting against their more moderate opponents. Mr. Gladstone himself, barely ten years ago, stood on the verge of Conservatism, after a short excursion into the region of Liberal politics. If he had retained moderate opinions, he would have found himself incessantly exposed to the same unprincipled competition which afterwards prevented him from passing his Reform Bill. In or out of office, the party has, under the guidance of its leaders, been wholly deficient in independence and originality. Conservative Chancellors of the Exchequer are servile imitators of Mr. Gladstone in his occasional fancies and eccentricities, as well as in his sounder doctrines. If the present Government committed the mistake of releasing a dozen Irish rebels, their predecessors proposed to restore the Habeas Corpus on the eve of the Fenian insurrection. It is time that the party, if it is not now too late, should cease to be a mere cabal.

BOMBAY.

DR. HEWLETT.—We understand that Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer for the city of Bombay, is expected to arrive here in the beginning of December next.

THE MEKRANEES.—About fifty Mekranes were yesterday sent by the Commissioner of Police to Kurrachee by the steamer Oriental—as a means of getting rid of them.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Six seamen of the British ship Douglas were yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with the refusal of duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twelve weeks each.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Yesterday Mr. Connon sentenced a Mahomedan named Mahomed Hoossein to receive twelve stripes, on a charge of stealing a Government currency note for Rs. 50 belonging to Mr. E. Risbane.

H. M.'s STEAMER LORD ELPHINSTONE, Captain Carpendale, which arrived on Sunday last, from Kurrachee, brought the following passengers:—Colonel Collingwood and lady, Vesey FitzGerald, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Cowell, and fifteen European soldiers.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE DEWALLEE.—A Hindoo lad named Crushna Cootajee, who received severe burns by firing crackers one day during the Dewalleo holidays, died on Friday last. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who granted a warrant for the disposal of the body.

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.—We have already announced the opening of the Female Normal School in Bombay. We now learn that several scholarships have been instituted for the benefit of the school, namely, by Lady Mayo a scholarship of Rs. 10; Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymony, C.S.I., of Rs. 25; Mr. V.J. Sunkersett, of Rs. 25; a gentleman, of Rs. 25, and one or two other scholarships.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University commenced yesterday. 835 candidates have presented themselves for the examination. The Town Hall not being sufficient to accommodate all the candidates, a pavilion has been erected in the adjoining compound, in which about four hundred candidates will be accommodated.

RUN OVER BY A BUGGY.—On Saturday last a Hindoo named Crustnajee Malloo was run over by a hack buggy in Jugjeevun Keeka Street, and was severely hurt. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state. The buggy driver named Pallonjee Dadabhoy was arrested by the police and yesterday placed before the Chief Magistrate on a charge of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing serious injury to the person of the said Crustna Malloo. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till the 29th ult.

THROWING BALLAST OR RUBBISH INTO A BASIN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Abboo, owner and tindal of the buttcela Roopara, was charged at the instance of Mr. Peter DeSouza, an employé in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, with throwing ballast, or rubbish likely to form a bank or shoal, into one of the basins belonging to the Company, without lawful excuse. The prisoner urged in defence that the boys before the Court committed the offence and not he. The Magistrate said that he was responsible as the owner, and fined him ten rupees.

THE STEAMER ORIENTAL, Captain Turner, sailed for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, yesterday. She takes the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Lieutenant J. D. Cruickshank, Captain Emage, Mrs. Emage, and maid; Lieutenant-Colonel Welsh, 109th Regiment; Lieutenant Dunbar and servant; Mrs. Dunbar, child, and maid; Mr. W. E. Gordon and servant; Ensign George Brougham; Rev. L. Walford; Dr. Cruickshank; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence; Miss Lawrence; Sub-Conductor Smelling, wife, and four children; and sixty-one deck passengers. For Bushire—Mr. Malcolm, and three deck passengers.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A WOMAN.—On Tuesday, last a Hindoo midwife went to the house of one Doorga, woman, and requested the latter to come to her house to grind corn. After some conversation Doorga went to the house of the midwife. She had at the time a copper box containing about five hundred rupees. The midwife gave her some milk which she drank as requested. After a while Doorga became insensible, and in the course of the afternoon, when she recovered her senses, she found herself lying on the road. A Purdasee watchman, who happened to pass by, saw the woman lying on the road, and took her to her house. On the following day Doorga reported the circumstance to the police, and the midwife was arrested. On her house being searched the money and the box were recovered.

APPOINTMENT OF A NATIVE IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.—In June 1867 the Government of India issued orders of a general character on the subject of promoting native subordinates in the Forest Department. It was said that a body of carefully trained native subordinates and officers in each province would make it possible hereafter to manage the Government forests with more care and attention to detail, without unduly increasing the expense of the establishment. In November of the same year the Secretary of State for India expressed his approval of the order issued. We learn that a Parsee, specially trained in England for this branch of the public service,—Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Dessai,—has been appointed as Assistant Conservator in the Forest Department in Sind. Mr. Framjee is the first native gentleman who has been appointed to this responsible post.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no alteration in the Bank's rates of interest or discount at their weekly meeting held on Nov. 11.—*Englishman*.

THE 8th, the King's Regiment, will leave Poona for Khundwah, *en route* to Nusseerabad, by special trains, on Wednesday the 17th and Thursday the 18th inst.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 15.

THE Educational Central Division has been split into two. The one consists of the Poona, Sholapore, Sattara, Tanna, Colaba and Rutnagherry collectorates, and the other of Khandeish, Nuggur and Nassick. Mr. Draper, Assistant to the Inspector, has been appointed to the charge of the latter division, the Assistant Inspectorship being abolished.—*Hindu Reformer*.

MR. K. M. CHATFIELD, Principal of the Elphinstone College, has been appointed Acting Educational Inspector of the Central Division. Mr. Chatfield has not been a gainer by this change, except that the Educational Inspectorship is a stepping-stone to the Directorship. We are informed that His Excellency the Governor does not wish to confer the Directorship on one who has had no administrative experience. An officer of the Educational Department cannot acquire greater experience in any other office than that of an Educational Inspector. During the time Mr. Chatfield has been at the head of the Elphinstone College he has proved himself to be a very efficient, industrious, and zealous Professor, and we fear that the Elphinstone College will suffer by the transfer. But it is a very great consolation to see that Mr. Hughlings, renovated by a visit to Europe, has been appointed his successor. Mr. Hughlings' zeal for the advancement of education among us is equalled only by his sympathy with those placed under his charge.—*Ibid*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS

REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST OCTOBER.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—Rain had fallen moderately in almost all the talookas. The rice crops that had partially suffered for want of rain had revived. More rain was still desirable, the sowing of wheat and grain, &c., was in progress. The state of public health was good.

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.—Weather good, standing crops look healthy at present. Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas. The state of public health is good, with the exception of Kurmalla, where fever prevailed.

SUIT AGAINST MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, before the First Judge, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. sued Mr. Premchund Roychund to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a promissory note, dated 19th February 1869, and due on the 1st September following. The plaintiffs based their action on the promissory note, a copy of which is as follows:—

"Bombay, 19th February 1869.

"On 1st September next I promise to pay to the order of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company rupees one thousand, value received. Premchund Roychund."

Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley were attorneys for plaintiffs.

It was intimated to the Court that the case was settled by the parties out of Court. The Judge, under the circumstances, struck the case off the list.

OUTWARD BOUND.

THE following are the passengers for Bombay who had engaged cabins at the London Office of the P. and O. Co. up till the 22nd ultimo. The dates given are the Southampton dates:—

OCTOBER 23.

From Southampton.—Mr. E. H. Cowie, Mr. E. Dickinson, Mr. Weber, Mr. P. M. Dalziell, Mr. A. Dalziel, Miss Dalziell, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Halkett, Mr. Roberts, Miss Carpenter, Mr. W. LeGeyt, Mr. Elliot, Mr. G. C. Dotte, Mr. Gaitskell, Mr. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mrs. Pickering and three children, Mr. F. H. Cowie, Miss Slessor, Mr. Allen, and Major Horsford.

From Marseilles:—Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Lieut. W. A. Atkins, Mr. E. J. Webber, Mr. H. Lane, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. and Miss Hollins, Mr. Cuthill, Major Worthouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hedges, Col. and Mrs. Meade, Mr. Schalch, Mr. M. Stevens, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. Colley Major Prebyn, Mr. and Mrs. Bowyer, Mr. Curtis, and Colonel Stileman.

From Suez.—Mr. G. H. Grant,

MAURITIUS NEWS.

(From a Mauritius Paper of Oct. 23.)

As the American barque Glide was leaving, this morning, for Zanzibar, she nearly got on to the reef, some say that she touched lightly, but as no communication took place with the vessel subsequently, nothing definite is known. The British Consul went on board the Dryad to-day. This vessel is cruising after slavers, but it is stated that the Arabs, who carry on the slave trade, are beginning to take shelter under the French flag; which they can do by applying to the French authorities at the small French colonies of Nossibé and others, off the Malgash coast, when, upon payment of a certain sum, they are allowed to hoist the French flag over their slave dhows. Reports from the Capital have arrived that a Hova Chief, who had lost considerably at gambling, had been arrested, the Hova laws not permitting gambling to go unpunished.

The English traveller Frogmorton (see former letters) has left Tamatave on foot for Majunga on the west coast of Madagascar, and the country to be travelled over not being considered safe the Prime Minister has furnished soldiers to escort the traveller. Another traveller (Crossley), said to be a naturalist, has left the capital for the north of Madagascar.

The ship Nimrod, that left this port for Bombay with a cargo of sugar on the 5th instant, put back leaky on the 11th. Her cargo has been discharged, and about 1,400 bags have been found to be damaged, some of them completely washed out. The cargo was insured by the local companies and agencies of foreign companies in this port.

THE REVISION OF THE INDIAN LAW CODES.

The Government of India has called upon the local Governments for returns of the decisions and observations of the several High Courts upon the principles of the Penal and Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, within the last five years. These returns are for the information of the Indian Law Commissioners, and to aid in the revision of the Codes. The Commissioners always show a greater readiness to clip and prune the labours of their predecessors, than to grapple with a work which is more incumbent upon them—the compilation of a substantive body of Civil Law. The revision of the Codes in India has hitherto been opposed by the Commissioners, but it is only in India where the lessons of daily experience can be properly learned and promptly applied.—*Friend of India.*

HOW MADRAS SHOULD GO TO ITS COMING BALL.

By way of rescuing the society of Madras from a quandary, we beg, to offer them choice of two expedients, either of which is as unobjectionable as that they would of themselves adopt if they but had the powder:—

1.—They might go in nightcaps; it would be droll, but not unpicturesque.

2.—A complete recipe—Society to have their heads well-coated with gluten, or even ordinary starch, and, when dry, white-washed. This would be a rapid procedure, for, in rows, scores of heads might be whitened by the same brush in a few minutes!

Madras, however, is—all joking apart—to be congratulated on the good sense which led it to reject the idea of a *bal masque* and not to think of the duller thing, the ordinary fancy ball. Of all the dullnesses ever inflicted on sentient beings the *bal masque* is entitled to the palm, if it be resorted to for longer than the first twenty minutes of a full room. Even for that short period it does not do if chaperoned by Decorum. It is not a thing for elsewhere than the sunny slippery climes of Southern Catholic Europe and the firefly regions of the Americas, where sylphs sin—

And go to confession again!

Still, the *bal masque* is fun itself to the dreary Fancy Ball of India, where men of all ages are to be seen looking supremely ridiculous and uncomfortable, and to which only ladies should go in costume—for they have a knack of making anything become them. The North West should bless its stars that there is to be no fancy ball for the Duke of Edinburgh at Agra. Calcutta is to have one, but then the "givers" of that ball, would make even more stupid things go off brilliantly. —*Mofussilite.*

THE STORY OF MISS WHEELER.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

When we published the account of Miss Wheeler's detention by a Rajah in Oude, the *Englishman* thought it a fine opportunity to sneer as usual, and pronounced "the story, stripped of its fine writing, *exactly the same* as one told in 1859, and which for a considerable period went the round of the home papers." In his anxiety to avail himself of what he thought an opportunity, he overlooked certain things that must have been palpable to an idiot. The story is "exactly the same" as one told in 1859. Then Miss Wheeler must, in 1859, have been kept by a Rajah for 12 years. She must, in 1859, have borne children to the Rajah. Mr. Capper must have been a Commissioner in Oude ten years ago, which is not probable, seeing that he had only then been a few years in India, and that Oude had not such Commissioners. These slight differences show that the tale is not "exactly the same" as the imperfect one of ten years ago. We did not, and do not, profess to vouch for the story, and only know that it came from good authority, and we have reason to believe that it is substantially true.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The story, as given by you, is substantially what I had heard some two years back to be a fact pretty well-known in Oudh. I have, since your article appeared, mentioned the subject to a friend residing in Oudh, and I am told in reply—"I believe Miss Wheeler is still in Oudh. I have long since heard that at the outbreak at Cawnpore a Rajah tried to elope with the two Misses Wheeler, and that one jumped into a well, but that he managed to elope with the other."

The fact of Miss Wheeler declining to be removed from her present situation, however repugnant to our feelings, admits of a good explanation. Her relatives at home should be informed of her existence with a view to have her reclaimed.—Yours, &c., M.

10th November.

THE LATE Mr. HALL, OF THE MADRAS C.S.

The Madras Government has placed at the disposal of the Press the correspondence that has taken place with the authorities in Ceylon regarding the melancholy death of Mr. Hall, at Colombo.

The *Madras Athenæum* remarks—

"The onus of the maltreatment (we can use no other word) the officials of Ceylon attempt to throw on Dr. Willisford, a private practitioner at Colombo. In order to do this, one man, *the* culprit, refers to his "professional attainments and status," as sufficient guarantee of his conduct to Mr. Hall; and the head of the Medical Department,—with a title big enough for a negro judge,—says that he is "bound to speak in the highest terms of Mr. Andree as a most zealous and efficient public officer." We do not know what binds the man with the long title so to speak of a surgeon who sends away a dying man from his hospital because he, the unfortunate, has not a ticket of admission. We are bound to say that the officials in Ceylon have been most inhumane, 1st, in supporting the principle that Mr. Andree did his duty, but might have strained a point; and 2nd, in trying to fix the blame on Dr. Willisford, whose only fault was that he depended, or acted as if he depended, upon the humane and professional spirit of the Colonial Assistant Surgeon. From the animus shown towards Dr. Willisford, we are certain that he did right in not accompanying Mr. Hall to the hospital, if it was necessary to send him there. And it would have been bold in the extreme for "a doctor," not in the service, to have assumed for "a doctor," not in the service, to have assumed the responsibility of taking one of Her Majesty's servants to his own house to treat him. The Colonial Secretary, with an impertinence which we have never seen surpassed, to say nothing of humanity towards both the dead and the living, says "it appears to be matter for great regret that Dr. Willisford should have left Mr. Hall before he had procured proper accommodation for him for the night. I am to observe, however, that Dr. Willisford is a private practitioner, and is not answerable to the Colonial Government for his conduct." Could cant go further? This is the extreme limit to which we have seen it reach. Why did Mr. Andree turn a fellow servant of his country away from the hospital? This gentleman admits that Dr. Willisford only sent Mr. Hall to the hospital as a *dernier ressort*. His only excuse for not admitting the deceased was that Dr. Willisford,—a doctor, a private practitioner, nobody in fact,—had not sent a note with the patient. In our opinion, Dr. Willisford's only fault, if it was a fault, was trusting the life of Mr. Hall to Mr. Andree. Everything in the paper before us show that he committed no other fault. Only cowardice, on the part of Government officials, could attribute any other fault to him."

A Correspondent writes that "the late Mr. John Hunter, whose death in the Isle of Thanet on the 28th inst. has been announced, had a mind far beyond the attendance of his robe-making and tailoring business, Maddox-street. Without prospect of remuneration he gave an outlay of several thousand pounds in bringing the splendid "History of the British Orders of Knighthood," which had been written and compiled by Sir Nicolas Nicolas. Other authors have undertaken arduous labours gratuitously, but the case of a London tradesman having lavishly expended his riches in the course of a literary undertaking is one so singular as to entitle Mr. Hunter to a peculiar respect."—*Morning Post.*

THE FEROZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—This noble steamer, having fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and having passed through the usual ordeal of "*break, tear, and condemn*, is once more to appear before the public as a *sailing vessel*, by Cook'd Hat and Co., the riggers. The bill for docking, opening out, stripping (including cutting away the mainmast, owing to a little hitch in *trying to take it out*, as common sailors do a spar, that cost probably Rs. 6,000) steam-hire to and from the dock to the moorings, steam thence to Garden Reach, where the mainmast was cut away, may be styled a "little bill!" What were the Messrs. Cook'd Hat about? And the boilers were tumbled into the ship, till the old Feroze rolled and rocked to and fro like a cradle. This old tub, I am told, is taken back to have her machinery taken out preparatory to re-conversion into a sailing vessel at the Government Dockyard—"that glorious institution," where goods are bought under that transcendently efficient, able, and trustworthy officer Captain S. Boon, late Assistant Master Attendant whose able defence of his department is still fresh in the memory of many who witnessed his display in the High Court. Though the Judge presiding took a different view, yet there is no accounting for some things that do happen. It appears there is another steamer in the hands of the Marine Authorities undergoing a like process,—the Arracan, paddle steamer. Don't the Marine Authorities like the Secretary of State's engineer? The Feroze, Arracan, Nemesies, Undaunted, &c., are all "sick—rather a long sick list, with Rs. 22,71,143 of floating stock (how much for the sick?), Rs. 2,78,768 in other stock, and Rs. 49,702 somewhere else!—Yours, &c.,

Reformation.

VERONIQUE—A MADRAS NOVEL.*

The hostile criticisms which Miss Marryat's first Indian novel attracted, and in some measure deserved, have not deterred her from again venturing upon the same walks of literature. The publication of "Gup" occasioned the authoress many enemies, and no wonder. But if pardon could ever be accorded to her offence it ought to be for the creation of Veronique. No such exquisitely delineated character has hitherto taken a place in the world of Indian fiction. Her touching and unsensational story is told in a manner that indicates literary and artistic powers, for which the reader of Miss Marryat's former novels will be quite unprepared. We say unsensational, because in the opinion of many the machinery of the plot might lead to its classification among the common sensational novels of the day. The only incident of this kind, which the authoress apologetically introduces, is the wreck of the Samos in the China seas, and no one who has lately read the accounts of a similar tragedy in the Red Sea can help complimenting Miss Marryat upon her faithful picture.

Captain Gordon Romilly, a scion of nobility and aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras, a vain, irresolute, impulsive and *blasé* young man, makes his appearance, soon after his arrival in India, at Ootacamund on sick leave. At the Club he encounters an old friend, Captain Romer, also on leave, and engages to accompany a shooting party. Before starting the two officers are greatly shocked by an accident too common in the Hills. A missionary's child has been thrown off her pony down a precipice and killed, and Captain Romer drives the distracted mother home. They find beside the body another girl whose striking beauty affects Captain Romilly, professed misogynist though he was. In the shooting expedition that follows, Captain Romilly and another of the party lose their way, and find shelter for the night in a priest's cottage. Père Joseph is a Belgian priest who has spent some thirty years in India, a man of true piety and charity, free from bigotry, and apparently but little attached to the Society of Jesus, of which he is a member. His household consists of a young native, whom the padre had found when an infant deserted in the hills, and whom he has brought up and educated as his son; and his niece, Veronique, the girl whom Captain Romilly had previously seen, the daughter of an Irish soldier who had fallen in Afghanistan. Love passages follow between the Captain and Veronique, in the course of which he calls himself a Roman Catholic, rather thoughtlessly than with any intention to deceive his hosts. Captain Romilly is thrown from his horse, a high-spirited Arab, which in spite of the warnings of his fellow-sportsmen, he insisted upon riding, and is taken to the priest's bungalow, where Veronique nurses him until his recovery. Perhaps one of the most noteworthy features of the book is the skill with which Miss Marryat develops the girlish innocence of Veronique into maidenly reserve, and softens the Captain's selfish feelings under the influence of a pure passion. David, the young native, views the Captain's advances with jealousy and presses the priest to give him Veronique as his wife. Veronique becomes sensible that the difference between their stations prevents Captain Romilly from becoming her husband, and ceases to respond to his advances. The natural effect ensues. The Captain proposes to the priest to marry Veronique. After some hesitation Père Joseph consents, in the belief that Romilly was a Roman Catholic. They are privately married, Captain Romilly alleging that the expected death of his father prevented him from openly acknowledging Veronique as his wife. From a short fortnight's happiness in the Neilgherries, Romilly is called to England, by a letter announcing his father's serious illness and requesting him to come home at once. He takes leave of Veronique, promising to return without delay, and own her as his wife. On his arrival in England he finds his father dead, and that the only provision made for himself depends upon his marrying a woman of his own station in life. His constitutional indecision and the selfish promptings of his friends prevail. Veronique is forgotten, and a marriage is contracted with Lady Rose Sellon, a sister of his brother's wife. After months of agonizing suspense for the little family in the Neilgherries, Père Joseph discovers that Romilly had deceived him about his religion, and that the marriage with Veronique was consequently null. Veronique never loses faith, and after the priest, weighed down by grief for his child's sorrow, sinks into the grave, she resolves to go to England. The devotion of the young native David, whose love she had rejected, now appears conspicuously. Veronique goes to England by the Cape, as an attendant on Mrs. Colonel Dowdson of the 99th M. N. I. and David accompanies her as steward of the vessel. After many vicissitudes she encounters her husband and Lady Rose in the Church of Ste. Genevieve at Brussels, and learns from his own lips the illegality of the marriage. The injured womanhood of Veronique disdains his excuses, and she leaves him making wild attempts to palliate his crime. From a convent, of which her aunt is superior, she sends to Captain Romilly a slip of paper with the words, "Je te pardonne." Their next meeting is two years afterwards on board the P. and O. steamer Sultana at Aden, which is carrying David and Veronique to China, as a missionary and a Sister of Mercy, and also Captain Gordon Romilly, his wife and son, to "Macao," of which the Captain has been appointed a Resident Councillor. The writer evidently forgets that Macao is not an English Settlement. Romilly's guilt has told heavily upon him, his married life has brought him little happiness, his very journey to Macao is brought about by the coquetries of his wife. Veronique is attracted towards his little boy before she knew that Captain Romilly was on board. A horse breaks loose on deck, and Veronique saves the child from being trodden down at the risk of her own life: Romilly recognizes his deserted wife and the thoughts of the service rendered by her increases his previous remorse. At Galle the passengers are changed to the Samos, which is wrecked upon a reef in the Chinese Seas. After many attempts have been made to attract assistance, Captain Romilly, commending his child to the care of Veronique, volunteers to make for land and endeavour to procure a vessel to bring off the passengers. The boat is wrecked and he is obliged to return to the ship in a native vessel. Captain Henry then determines to send off the passengers and await his fate along with the crew. As the boats are putting off a stewardess appears, for whom no room has been reserved, and Captain Romilly gives up his place. Unseen by the other passengers Veronique quits the boat and returns to the wreck determined to die with her husband. The simplicity of the closing scene is pathetic.

While Veronique, the dry details of whose story we have given, is not unworthy of comparison with Thackeray's "Little Sister," there are many other characters who will give no small offence to Madras ladies. The most prominent of this is Mrs. Colonel Dowdson, the station Begum, who is sketched with a merciless hand. The ludicrous scene at the Ootacamund post office, the battle in the Ootacamund club, and the gossip at Mrs. Colonel Dowdson's party are inimitable. The only instances of bad taste in the book are a violent attack upon the Madras newspaper, and an occasional coarseness of phrase or allusion which savours of the Guy Livingstone School.—*Friend of India.*

Veronique. A Romance. By Florence Marryat, (Mrs. Ross Church,) Author of "Love's Conflict," "Nelly Brooke," &c. In three Volumes. London: 1869.

A Japanese step-mother has been discovered boiling her husband's children to death, and is to be punished in kind, oil being substituted for water. Every step-mother in Osaka, so we are told, has been ordered to contribute a certain quantity of oil to the stew. This application of the *lex talionis* is primitive and refreshing: we hope her friends will bring nothing but caster-oil.—*Pioneer.*

TESTIMONIAL TO AN EDITOR.

(*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 12.)

Yesterday afternoon a strange visitor entered our sanctum, and placed on the table a parcel, accompanied by a letter; and saying,—"I have been requested to leave this without remark" he left the room. Opening the letter we found it to the following effect:—

"To James Wilson, Esq., Editor and Proprietor, *Indian Daily News*.

"A few gentlemen—desirous of giving expression to the high opinion they entertain of the independent, candid, and impartial manner in which Mr. Wilson conducts his journal, and their admiration of the spirited Line of Action adopted by him in the 'Contempt Case, High Court, August 24th, 1869—beg his acceptance of the accompanying silver, embossed goblet, bearing suitable inscriptions, which they trust will serve to keep that courtly episode in Mr. Wilson's journalistic experience from fading into that obscurity in which many important passages in life's eventful history' not unfrequently lapse, when unsupported by tokens or testimonials to keep them floating on the surface of memory.

"The presenters hope that the Contempt Case Cup will become to Mr. Wilson's friends and visitors 'familiar as household words,' and that through its instrumentality, the reminiscence of Mr. Wilson's able personal defence of the charge of contempt may be convivially perpetuated."

The goblet bears the following inscriptions:—

(Front Shield.)
to
James Wilson, Esq.,
Editor and Proprietor
of the
Indian Daily News.

(On the opposite Shield.)
In Memoriam.
The Contempt Case,
High Court,
August 24th, 1869.

The cup is a handsome one, from the establishment of Messrs. Madeley, and Co., and in accepting it, Mr. Wilson begs to thank the anonymous donors, in the belief that they present it in the spirit of their representations, and with no intentional disrespect to the High Court. That the publication of a certain letter was a contempt of Court, there is no wish to deny. But there was no *designed* contempt: and Mr. Wilson could not honestly have taken any course but the one he did.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL.

Signs of the Times.—Consequent on a Mahomedan coachman having taken employment, as both driver and syce, in the service of one of the pleaders of the Court of Small Causes, a *punchayet* was held last week to exclude him from the Jehu *jat*. The coachman did not enter appearance, and the "meeting" was adjourned to the 7th instant. A letter, signed by the "fraternity," was, in the interval, addressed to Mr. Ross, the pleader, informing him that his servant's presence was necessary; that if the latter did not enter appearance on the 7th, steps would be taken to *enforce* his attendance; and that in so doing, it was hoped that the *saheb* would not interfere. Mr. Ross handed over the letter to the Police.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 11.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Fever continues very bad in Jullundur, especially in H. M.'s 92nd Gordon Highlanders, 150 of whom are, we believe, in hospital, besides a number of outpatients.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 11.

We understand that Dr. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner, will continue at Simla throughout the winter.—*Indian Army Gazette* (Simla), Nov. 9.

Captain F. W. Dun, Superintendent of Army Schools, is at present on a visit to Simla.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Simla on Saturday, under the usual salute, in prosecution of his tour of inspection according to the programme already published by us.—*Ibid.*

Assistant Surgeon Macnamara, 106th Light Infantry, has been ordered to Jullunder to afford medical assistance, the Surgeon of the 92nd Highlanders being laid up with gout, and there being a fearful amount of sickness in the regiment.—*Ibid.*

Sickness is very prevalent at Meean Meer. The hospitals are filled with fever patients from the European and Native troops. The 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 21st and 25th Native Infantry seem to be the greatest sufferers. There is much fever also in Lahore generally, at Anarkullee several cases have occured amongst both Europeans and Natives. *Ibid.*

The Rev. Mr. Toussaint, Chaplain of Kussowlie, has been obliged to take leave for three months, from severe ill health; a few days ago, the reverend gentleman's recovery, was despaired of, but he has rallied somewhat lately. The Rev. Mr. Laing, of Jullunder, will officiate for Mr. Toussaint, at Kussowlie during his absence.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

Meritorious Service.—Having in consideration the long and meritorious services of Captain T. R. Ardagh and Lieut. J. Craig, both of the Ordnance Department, the Commander-in-Chief has recommended them for such special reward, either by an increase of pay or pension as may be deemed most desirable. Concurring in this recommendation, the local Government has submitted the question to the Government of India.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 11.

More Reductions.—The office establishments of the Collector of Madras and the Collector of Sea Customs, it is said are to be amalgamated, under one head—whereby a certain saving monthly of Rs. 2,333-5-4 will be effected, and probably more, as it is hoped that in combining the establishment a certain number of the clerks might be dismissed and the salaries of others reduced.—*Ibid.*

Mr. T. Weir, a Junior Civilian, has been awarded a donation of 1,000 rupees, to which he is entitled under the new Rules, for passing the test for high proficiency in the Tamil language. Mr. Weir only arrived in India last year. It is highly creditable to him that he should have obtained Tamil honors so soon.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 10.

The Rajah of Cochin has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and Mr. Ballard has been requested to arrange for the presentation of the Insignia to His Highness, with befitting dignity and ceremony. Mr. Ballard has also to explain to His Highness, the Rajah, the purport of the several documents, particularly the one which provides for the return of the Insignia, in the event of the promotion or decease of a member.—*Ibid.*

The Governor's Ball.—According to time-honored custom, the head of the Government in this Presidency gave a ball last night in the Banqueting Hall, in honor of the Prince of Wales' birth day. The weather was cool and the attendance good. Two bands were stationed in the hall and gave the dancers plenty of work, which the latter, however, seemed in no way unwilling to accept. Prince Azim Jah, as usual, honored the Governor with a visit, and remained till after supper, which was laid out in the galleries, Lord Napier presided the health of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, in a speech that was received with patriotic cheers. After supper, dancing was resumed with greater vigour than ever, and did not terminate till an advanced hour this morning. The front of the Banqueting Hall was illuminated in a very effective manner, and inside the floral decorations were very tasteful.—*Ibid.*

SIAM.

The *Siam Weekly Advertiser* notes that, although the sixteenth anniversary of the birth of the King was celebrated for a period of seven days within the precincts of the Palace, there was no public demonstration. His Majesty rejoices in the following style and titles Somdetch Pra: pa: ra: minde Ma: hah Chu: lah lo: mkrn Patende Tepa Ma: hah Mo: ngk: ut. Supreme King of Siam. As usual, wherever Chinese colonies are found, the papers are full of their quarrels, fights and outrages. On 30th September there were 28 vessels in Baukok harbour, eleven of which were British, six French, six German or North-German, two Dutch, one Swedish, one American, and one Russian. The destination of twelve of these vessels was unsettled, three were leaving for the Mauritius, three for Europe and two for Bombay, both of these latter appeared to belong to the native-owned fleet of the capital of this Presidency.

We recently adverted to the imprisonment of a young lady in Cincinnati, Ohio, for imitating the example of Dr. Mary Walker, and parading the streets in male attire. The defence of the police was that the lady in question went further than the doctress, who simply wears short skirts and pantalettes, and appeared in full male costume. However, as in the case of so many other persecutions, a temporary defeat has turned out to be a victory. The lady was taken before a justice, Straub by name, who decided that there was nothing in the laws of Ohio or the Constitution of the United States to prevent women wearing male clothing, and set her at liberty. Mrs Agnes Matthews has thus become a heroine, and a general is the disposition to follow the new fashion she has set that a newspaper of that city declares that "men have to rise now before their wives or wear their Sunday clothes, and they have no assurance when they undress at night that they will ever see their unmentionables again."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A VICTIM OF SPECULATION.

Count Wratislaw, whose suicide was reported from Vienna the other day, was one of the handsomest and most popular of the young nobles of the Austrian Court, where he held the dignity of Chamberlain of the Imperial Kitchen. Shortly after returning to his residence from the court dinner given at the Hotburg to the Crown Prince of Prussia, he stabbed himself with a dagger, and the physicians who examined his lifeless body on the following morning found that he had died from the internal bleeding produced by his wounds. The deceased was a victim to the mania of speculation which has of late become so rife in Viennese fashionable society. He was one of the founders of the Vienna bank, in which he occupied the post of president at the time of his death. At the beginning of August the shares of the bank stood at 280, but during the late crisis they fell to between 60 and 70. This sudden depreciation caused a loss to the Count of £60,000. As his own fortune was too small to bear so heavy a charge, his relations came to his assistance and enabled him to meet the whole of his liabilities; but he seems to have felt so acutely the humiliation of making his family suffer for his failures that he put an end to his life.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

EGYPTIAN RAILWAYS.

The directors of Egyptian railways seem to be inspiring themselves with the excellent example of their English colleagues. A correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, travelling on the 9th inst. between Alexandria and Suez, gives the following entertaining account of his trip:—"A fire suddenly broke out under our carriage owing to the friction of the axle-trees, which had not been greased; and in a few moments we were in a regular furnace. The doors of the carriage were locked on both sides, but a courageous passenger crept out of the window and made an attempt to go and hail the engine-driver by walking along the steps outside. Unfortunately, the engine was separated from the rest of the train by the luggage van, and this van had no step. Immediately there issued from all the carriages clamours of distress, accompanied by the firing of revolvers, which at last succeeded in attracting the driver's attention. It was not too soon. The panic had lasted three-quarters of an hour." With such familiar episodes as this to keep them in mind of home, British travellers will cease to miss their country; the English passengers in the train must have fancied themselves once more in their native land.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 22.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., who is visiting the various European capitals on a mission from the Peace Society, with the object of inducing the Parliaments of Europe to urge on their Governments a general disarmament, was a day or two ago at Berlin, whence he is to proceed to Vienna. He has had several conferences with individual members of the Prussian and North German Parliaments, and the deputies held a final meeting in the Müller restaurant last Tuesday, at which Mr. Richard explained his views on the subject. He spoke in English, Herr Faucher, member of the Prussian Parliament, acting as interpreter. After stating the usual arguments in support of peace, he added that Mr. Gladstone had promised to support his undertaking, though not in Parliament. He also said that Deputy Pascal in Paris and Deputy Fischer in Brussels had pledged themselves to do their utmost to assist him. The audience, which was a very numerous one, and considered chiefly of Fortschrittmen and members of the National liberal party, did not seem to be much impressed with Mr. Richard's speech, and several of them openly declared that under present circumstances Prussia could not possibly disarm without danger.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 22.

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

It is long since we have read so wonderful an article as a certain leader which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* this week. It is obviously the work of only one man; it is not longer than such treatises usually are; and yet it contains references to the following personages:—Aurelian, Zenobia, Richard Cœur de Lion, Pope, Isaac of Cyprus, Voltaire, Pontius Pilate, Leibnitz, Cunigonde, Ismail, Calphurnia, Constantine, John Milton, Abdul, Cæsar, Hexthausen, Napoleon I., Napoleon III., Count Algarotti, Hobbes, Peter the Great, Mr. Clarke, Mahomet, Sir Isaac Newton with his little dog Diamond, Haman, the Czar Nicholas, the Czar Alexander, Huyghens, Carlyle, Catherine of Russia, Hippocrates, John Evelyn, Paul, Salmasius, Mdme. Krudener the Prophetess, and the late Mr. Button. Reference also is made to the Plantagenets, the Stuarts, the Tullianum, the Tuileries, the Gemonian steps, the Suez Canal, Taar-skoë Celo, Sayes Court, the Chaussée d'Antin, Roum, Hyde Park, Smolensk, South Kensington, and various other persons and places. Also to Mahometanism, the Master of the Mint, Palais Royal dinners, great cabbage hillions, pickled cucumbers, the Peace of Paris, slavery, Laferme cigarettes, Lancastrian schools, and many other things of that kind. The object of the article (apparently, we admit that it is quite a matter of opinion) is to establish the following assumption: that "on her own soil, in 1870, Russia will not derogate from the industrial celebrity she has already attained, but will continue to show the nations that she produces something more than tallow, hemp, and hides."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

This case will come before the Judge Ordinary of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the ensuing Michaelmas term, which begins on Tuesday, the 2nd of November. It will be remembered that on the 27th of July a motion was made before Lord Penzance in the suit of "Mordaunt v. Mordaunt, Johnstone, and Cole," with regard to the conduct of the case. There had been several applications in chambers for the postponement of her ladyship's answer, mainly on the ground of her insanity at the time she made the statements which led to the inquiries that resulted in this institution of the suit; and in support of that plea of insanity a number of affidavits were filed. Counter affidavits, more than a dozen in number, were filed in answer; and it was upon the conflicting statements made therein that the noble and learned lord committed the settlement of that part of the proceedings to the decision of a special jury, so that the various deponents might be submitted to the ordeal of cross-examination, and the verity or otherwise of their averments ascertained. The respondent has been residing at Worthing, and is reported as much improved in her mental and bodily health, so that it may be anticipated that, instead of the sensational investigation that has been expected in the ensuing term, the lady will be so far recovered as to file her answer in the ordinary way. Should this be so, it is more than probable that another co-respondent will be added to the petition; but at all events the case has been duly set down for trial.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

A TITLED SCAPEGRACE.

The services of Mr. Childers's solicitor are again needed for that unfortunate young man Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley. Some time ago he was convicted of bigamy, his offences in that way being two or three deep, and perpetrated with a singular degree of baseness and cruelty. He was accordingly condemned to eighteen months' imprisonment; a punishment which to everybody but the culprit himself and some of his relatives and friends seemed rather too merciful. It presently appeared that prison life did not agree with the baronet. He became unwell. At the same time the solicitor of his powerful relative, Mr. Childers, began to interest himself in the young man's behalf. He entreated the Home Office authorities to release the sufferer; and though it is not usual, we believe, to send convicts home if it is discovered that confinement affects their health, the solicitor of Mr. Childers prevailed upon the Home Secretary. The gentle bigamist was released; and immediately joined the gay and festive throng from which he had been so cruelly withheld. All this seemed to us at the time something like a disgraceful exertion of favouritism, and we took the liberty of protesting against it. But while the Home Secretary, Mr. Hardy, had done, was warmly defended in the House of Commons by another Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce. He vowed that Sir E. Eardley was really incarcerated upon medical certificate (which was precisely the thing complained of), and declared with much pathos that the highly-connected young man had been let out under the stern condition of "expatriation" for the remaining term of his sentence. Expatriation meant a trip on the Continent; and how very ill Sir E. Eardley must have been is shown by the fact that he was ordered off at once, in the depth of winter. However, that had become an old story—it is more than six months old. Sir E. Eardley now revives it by getting himself charged with obtaining money by means of false cheques—cheques which he admitted to be false when arrested. When he was taken, it seems, "he produced a paper which he said was a copy of his pardon on his conviction for bigamy," under a supposition, perhaps, that it would serve as an order of release from the second arrest. If so, we do not know but that he was justified. He was only a little too impatient. It may turn out, of course, that he did not commit the crime he is said to have confessed; but even if he did, and he is sent to prison for it, it can not be doubted that his health will suffer there; and a sharp man of business like Mr. Childers's solicitor will have no difficulty in urging that if a base and cruel bigamist ought properly to be released from punishment as soon as he feels it, the same consideration cannot be denied to one whose offence is only the appropriation of a paltry £5 note. Mr. Bruce's plea is too ingenious to resist such an argument, and his whole career as Home Secretary has shown that his humanity is even in excess of his wisdom.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 22.

A recent utterance of the celebrated French surgeon, M. Nélaton, has caused a great sensation in the medical world, and is likely to produce a remarkable schism in the profession. Some months ago we had occasion to notice a statement of M. Claude Bernard, who prefaced one of his lectures by declaring that "la médecine scientifique" did not exist, and that we must look to experimental physiology (as he euphemistically terms vivisection) to furnish us with a foundation for the future science. M. Nélaton now goes even further than his colleague, and, while fully agreeing with him that "la médecine scientifique" does not exist, denies the necessity of its existence. He condemns as false and delusive all systems based on experimental physiology and microscopical investigations, and, in fact, every source of information not derived from direct observation of the patient. So bold an assertion has not passed unchallenged. M. Verneuil, in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire de la Médecine*, inquires whether, after denying the medical profession the aid of the microscope, M. Nélaton will not call on astronomers to renounce the use of the telescope.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 13/16d. per Rs.
4 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 14/16d. ,,
3 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 5/8d. ,,
2 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 9/16d. ,,
1 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 1/2d. ,,
On demand ,, at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland ,, at 1s. 11 3/8d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight ,, at 1s. 11 3/8d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 ,,
3 do. ..... 3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 9th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

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London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
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Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/4 per Rupee.

4 do. 1/11 5/8 ,,
3 do. 1/11 9/16 ,,
2 do. 1/11 1/2 ,,
1 do. 1/11 7/16 ,,
On demand 1/11 3/8 ,,
On Scotland 1/11 3/8 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balance of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

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Do. 6 do. 4
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Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

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EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

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FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform the public and their friends that they have RECEIVED A FRESH BATCH of superior and high caste ARAB HORSES from Unezza, belonging to the well known Dealer, Ahmed Udwanee, who imported the undermentioned celebrated Horses, viz. Grey Barb, Aga Jan Nadar, and Shere Ali—the last mentioned Horse was the great Winner at the Poona Meeting this season.

NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

Byculla Stable, 1st November, 1869.

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